Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

236110

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 425-8

ALL STATES

U. S. READY TO BUY 90 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS BUTTER

The Federal Government is authorized to buy up to 90 million pounds of butter, that is, the equivalent of 15 pounds or about 7 quarts of milk for every man, woman, and child in the United States, under the recently expanded butter-purchase program for low-income families, _____ said.
(AAA or Extension Official)

Dairy herds on 50,000 farms, each herd furnishing about 300 pounds of milk every day for a little over 4 months, can furnish about 1,890 million pounds of milk required for manufacture of 90 million pounds of butter, the amount authorized to be bought by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the year ending June 30, 1939, _____ estimated.

The butter-purchase program assists dairymen by removing from regular market channels part of the surplus butter supply caused by record milk production during recent months, and by encouraging greater domestic use of the product through relief distribution. F. R. Wilcox, Director of the AAA Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements, said recently when the increase from 52 to 90 million pounds of butter to be purchased was authorized.

E. W. Gaumnitz, Chief of the Dairy Section, AAA, explained that the program of the Dairy Products Marketing Association, the farmer cooperative organization, and the Federal Government purchase program assure dairy farmers and the trade that surplus stocks now held by the Association will not prevent a reasonable increase in prices.

(more*

1213-38

On the other hand, Mr. Gaumnitz added, the Association's program, which calls for turning butter back on to the market when prices improve sufficiently to pay the original purchase and a little more than storage costs, assures consumers that butter will be available next winter at reasonable prices.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, New York, New Jersey, Delaware.

Weekly News Series, No. 426-8

WHEAT INSURANCE

NUMBER STATE
FARMS APPLY FOR
CROP INSURANCE

Insurance of growing crops will be introduced to many _____ farms
(State)
this year, as _____ farmers in the State have applied for the new "all-risk" wheat Crop Insurance policies now being made available to growers through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. This was announced by _____, Executive Officer of the _____ AAA committee.
State

The total of _____ applications for wheat Crop Insurance was tallied in county AAA offices and represents the applications they have received up to October 1, the closing date for applications from growers in Eastern States.

"Farmers in _____ are seeking insurance on an average of about 17 acres of wheat to the farm," _____ said. "Practically all growers in this State are taking out the full coverage, 75 percent of their average yield, provided under the policy. Average yields over the State, based on the 1926-35 ten-year base period, are around _____ bushels an acre."

Applications from _____ growers are now moving from counties to the State office of the AAA, where, after being checked for accuracy, they will be transmitted to the Regional Branch Office of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, serving the Eastern States, for computation of the premium due. "Growers are now receiving premium notices," said_____. "These are calculated in bushels of wheat, but growers may pay in the cash equivalent, which also is stated in the

1198-38 (more)

notice. In this State, No. 2 soft red winter wheat is generally used in calculating the cash equivalent of the premiums. The average premium represents around $5 to $7 per farm at present wheat prices."

Prompt payment of premiums was urged by the State officer. The policy is not in force until the premium has been paid. "Payment of a premium at an early date is simply a way of getting the most for your money," he declared. "The sooner it is paid, the longer your crop is protected against dangers which may, even at this early date, cause a severe loss.

The addition of applications from Eastern States brings the total number of applications for Crop Insurance on the 1939 winter wheat crop up to around 200,000. Applications are still being received from growers in the Pacific coast and Northwest States, where the deadline is November 30. Also to be added to the national total will be applications from spring wheat growers, who have until shortly before planting time to indicate their intention of taking out policies.

# # # #

Note to Editors: This story may be supplemented, if you feel it is desirable, with the number of applications that have moved from your State into the branch office, and with data regarding the total acreage represented by the applications. This material should be available in the office of the State Officer.

Reports as of October 1, indicate the following number of applications in county offices of the various Eastern States: Pennsylvania, 3,466; Maryland, 1,436; Virginia, 1,330; New York, 725, New Jersey, 52; Delaware, 3 counties, 1,654.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 427-8

COTTON STATES

Editors: The following shorts are for your use as you see fit.

Excerpts from an address by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, before a meeting of farmers, AAA committeemen, and others at Fort Worth, Texas.

-0-

When you export your soil fertility you are exporting part of your farm's capital. . .Can you afford to send your soil and labor abroad for practically nothing? Can you afford to plow up your hillsides and sell your labor for 5 cents an hour when the ultimate end is destruction?

-0-

In a very real sense, the cotton farmers, the wheat farmers, and the other farmers are still paying for the last war---paying for lost foreign markets and for dislocations which after two decades still remain unadjusted. We are still paying, even while the world tries to count the possible costs of another conflict

-0-

It took 20 years of struggle before the farmers finally got a law in 1933 that was based on the principle of farm equality.

-0-

The time has come for farmers the country over to make up their minds where they stand. Without their farm program, surpluses will pile up, prices will be ruined, and income will fall.

-0-

United action gave farmers the only national farm program they have ever had. If that spirit is maintained, if each one does his part, the farm program will go on.

1206-38 (10-13-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, NO. 428-8

COTTON STATES

COTTON PROCESSING TAX SUGGESTED BY SECRETARY WALLACE

"Even though Congress has established the parity principle, farmers can not yet be certain that it will be maintained until some arrangement is made whereby the commodity bears at least a large part of the cost of financing its own program," said Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently at Fort Worth, Texas.

"A continuing source of revenue must be assured," Mr. Wallace explained. "For this purpose, a processing tax on cotton was in effect for two and a half years.

"Through the tax-and-payment system, farmers can, in effect, get part of their price directly in the market place and part of it from consumers indirectly in the form of Government payments. That system is the best method I know for securing an American income for cotton. That system has been tried and has been proved to be simple and workable. To go back to that system would be a common-sense thing to do."

# # # #

1207-38 (10-5-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 429-8

COTTON STATES

DOMESTIC COTTON SUBSIDY PREFERRED TO ONE ON EXPORTS

If all the unemployed were at work and the national income were raised to 90 or 100 billion dollars, domestic cotton consumption would probably be much higher than it ever has been before, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, told a meeting of farmers and farm leaders recently at Fort Worth, Texas.

"There are millions of families in the United States who are doing without the clothing, bedding, and other household goods they need, simply because they lack the money to buy them," Mr. Wallace explained. "The existence of this great potential market waiting to be filled is a fact of vital importance to the cotton farmer.

"That paradox--great warehouses bursting with surplus cotton, while thousands of textile workers are without jobs and millions of families are getting along without the cotton goods they need--that paradox is a challenge to the South and the entire Nation. It is a paradox that must be ended if the cotton industry is to take its rightful place in the Nation's economy.

"With a recognized need for cotton goods, why is this Government-held cotton not put to use?" asked Mr. Wallace. "One of the main reasons is that the cost of processing is, on the average, about twice the value of the raw cotton. Only a fifth of the cotton retail dollar goes to the farmer for cotton. Unless a definite and comprehensive plan for getting the cotton into use is worked out and the necessary funds are provided, it simply stays idle in the Nation's warehouses.

"If consumption of American cotton is to be subsidized, the subsidies ought to be applied to domestic consumption rather than exports. Back in the 20's, American loans to foreign countries which were never paid were in effect generous gifts of cotton and other farm products to those countries. But if any gifts of cotton are going to be made under the present Administration, our own people ought to come first. Why not, for once, give our own consumers and our own workers a break?"

# # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 430-8

COTTON STATES

COTTON INSURANCE RESERVE COULD USE UP MILLION BALES

A million bales of the 7 million surplus bales of cotton now in Government hands under loan could be used as a reserve for a crop-insurance program, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said recently at Forth Worth, Texas.

"Holding this cotton off the market helps the price today, but the release of this cotton might lower the price later on," Mr. Wallace explained. "If ways could be found to get a substantial part of this 7 million bales into use, some of the huge weight which is crushing the cotton industry would be removed. If, in addition to the usual consumption, a few million of these bales, for example, could be disposed of in the next year or 18 months, the price of cotton would be strengthened. In addition, we could relax our acreage adjustment program and plant more nearly a normal crop of cotton.

"Perhaps a million bales could be definitely set aside as an insurance reserve for starting a crop-insurance program for cotton similar to that now in effect for wheat. When the cotton insurance program gets under way--say in 1939 or 1940--premiums could be paid by growers in the cash equivalent of cotton, and then in poor crop years they could receive indemnities in the form of some of this cotton held in reserve. Thus the insurance cotton would be definitely kept off the market until a short crop brought the need for some of it to be released.

"For too long farming has been the only business not covered by insurance," Mr. Wallace urged. "Let's make farming an insurable business like the others."

# # #

1209-38 (10-13-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 431-8

COTTON STATES

EMERGENCY COTTON LOAN IS OF BENEFIT TO ENTIRE COUNTRY

How moderate cotton loans, especially in an emergency, are beneficial not only to the Cotton Belt but to the entire country, was explained by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently at Fort Worth, Texas.

"The excess cotton produced in the 1937 season alone was enough to supply the usual consumption of cotton in the United States for all purposes for a whole year," Mr. Wallace said. "In the face of superabundance like that, those who have been accusing cotton farmers of practicing scarcity ought to hang their heads in shame.

"This big crop was partly due to exceptional growing weather. But it was due also to the fact that the Supreme Court decision of 1936 had destroyed the cotton-production control program, and farmers had planted seven million acres more than they had been planting under the old Triple-A.

"In that emergency, the 9-cent cotton loan was of real importance. It sustained the price of cotton and supported other prices with it.

"Cotton loans at too high a level could be very harmful indeed, but in that emergency, a moderate cotton loan benefited the Cotton Belt and the entire country.

"The present carryover of more than 13 million bales is even a little larger than the carryover of 1932," Mr. Wallace explained. "Doubtless, without the cotton loan and the cotton-acreage program, the price of cotton would be down to 4 or 5 cents a pound. As it is, the price is around 8 cents, slightly below

the present loan level of 8.3 cents.

"I believe the cotton loan should be continued to assist producers to hold their cotton and permit them to sell it when they choose, and as a stop-loss measure in times of emergency."

# # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 432-8

COTTON STATES

COTTON EXPORTS DECREASE DESPITE DECLINE IN PRICE

"Some people say that the way to get foreign markets back is to let cotton prices fall. Our experience in 1937 and thus far this year clashes with that theory," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said recently at Fort Worth, Texas.

"Despite the sharp decrease in price in 1937 as compared to 1936, we exported only 158,000 bales more than we did in 1936," Mr. Wallace continued. "And with a still lower price this year, our exports instead of being higher are lower than they were for the corresponding period last year.

"I recall that in the depression years foreigners took advantage of our extremely low prices to buy cotton which stayed in their warehouses to compete with our own cotton produced in the years that followed. In other words, what if the low price at which we offered cotton merely gave foreigners a chance to stock up at a bargain? Would we be actually any better off?," asked Mr. Wallace.

"A third question is this: If the price of your export cotton was very low, would it be worth while to sacrifice your soil fertility for the sake of maintaining big volume of exports?

"When you export your soil fertility you are exporting part of your farm's capital. If you get a high-enough price for your cotton, you can afford to replace that capital by rebuilding the soil. But can you afford to send your soil and labor abroad for practically nothing? Can you afford to plow up your hillsides and sell your labor for 5 cents an hour when the ultimate end is destruction?

"Wouldn't it be better if farm women spent more time in making a real home, and farm children spent more time going to school, and they all spent less time drudging to help produce cheap cotton? Everybody would have a better living and more money in the bank and you know it.

"And here are further questions: Why should you want to step up your production of cotton in the face of the biggest accumulated surplus of American cotton the world has ever had? If the present unsatisfactory price resulted from the misfortune of a 1937 crop that was 6 million bales too big, why try to cure the trouble by inviting a series of crops that are just as big as that one? Would it not be better to get rid of the cotton surplus we already have, before rushing into a scheme that would pile new surpluses on top of it? Do you know any sensible business man in the South or anywhere else who would proceed with such a suicidal policy with an industrial product?

"As with wheat, I believe that once we have determined what our share of the world market ought to be, we should be prepared to supply that amount of cotton year after year," the Secretary concluded. "With 13 million bales in the cotton carryover, that is no problem now."

# # #

1211-38 (10-13-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in New England - (Maine, Mass., N. H., Vt., Conn., R. I.)

Weekly News Series No. 433-8

BLOWN-DOWN MAPLES
CAN BE REROOTED

Thousands of valuable sugar maples blown down by the recent hurricane can be saved for future production, says _____, extension forester for the _____.
(institution)

The extension forester quotes a report just received from the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, stating that maples and other hardwoods take new root easily when transplanted, and that muture trees not wholly uprooted will root as readily as younger trees.

Many of the wind-thrown trees which are leaning over and have roots only partly broken have an excellent chance of returning to thrifty growth if set up in position again and held by guy wires, says _____. New roots will soon form to hold the tree.

Conditions for doing the work are very favorable at this time, _____ explains, because the trees are now practically dormant, the ground is well-soaked, and rains are occurring. A light cable, pulley, and tractor can be used to right the trees, and if the equipment is not to be found on the farm, it can sometimes be borrowed.

The Forest Service explains that after righting the tree, the surface roots should be covered with soil to which a little fertilizer has been added for plant food. Then the new soil can be mulched with leaf litter and humus to afford protection from winter freezing and thawing and from rapid drying out next summer. Given a little assistance, nature will heal and replace damaged parts of the tree.

1212-38 (10-13-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 434-8

FLUE-CURED TOBACCO STATES

TOBACCO QUOTAS ARE UPHELD AS CONSTITUTIONAL

In the first court test of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the tobacco marketing quota provisions of the act were upheld as a constitutionally valid regulation of tobacco marketing, Mastin G. White, Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, announces.

This case, known as Mulford v. Smith, was tried September 23, 1938, in the Middle District of Georgia before a specially constituted three-judge court consisting of Judge Samuel H. Sibley, of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; Judge Bascom S. Deaver, of the Middle District of Georgia; and Judge Charles B. Kennamer, of the Middle District of Alabama. The opinion in the case was written by Judge Sibley, and was handed down on October 7. An appeal may be taken, at any time within 30 days, directly to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The main contentions of the producers who were attacking the Act were that the quota provisions were not a valid exercise of the commerce power and that those provisions deprived producers of property without due process of law. Upon these points Mr. White quoted from the opinion of the court, as follows:

> "***But the law in controversy does not directly regulate the production of tobacco. It does not penalize or forbid the production of any amount the grower pleases. He may do what he likes with it except to market it. Since most tobacco is grown only to be sold, the inability to sell the excess of a quota except at a loss at least of all profit would tend to and probably would result in the non-production of the excess so far as the grower can prevent it. But the Act directly deals only with the marketing, and not with the planting or production of tobacco.

1217-38

(more)

"Since marketing is an act of commerce, like transportation, if marketing in interstate and foreign commerce alone had been regulated there would be no fair doubt of the power of Congress generally to regulate. The trouble arises from the inclusion of all sales of tobacco by producers. Congress rests that inclusion on its right to regulate not particular sales as such, but the commerce in tobacco as a great whole, because it is overwhelmingly a matter of interstate and foreign traffic, and so unified in fact as that it must be dealt with generally and on a nationwide scale. The price to producers, the stability of which is asserted by Congress to be a main concern both because the support of hundreds of thousands of persons depends on it, and because it in turn controls the amount of tobacco which will be grown and if too low may destroy the industry altogether, is a countrywide matter.*** The stable supply to meet the stable demand and to result in a stable price which Congress seeks to achieve can in its judgment practically be reached only by a countrywide regulation controlling the entire market.***

"***It does not take the property of any producer. It affects the value of his excess, if intentionally or unintentionally he makes more tobacco than his quota, for he has to hold it for another quota year, or else use it in some other way. Insofar as it takes his liberty of selling what is his own for what he can obtain for it, or indirectly affects his liberty to plant what he pleases on his own land, the taking is not without due process of law but is the ordinary restraint of liberty which accompanies every exercise of police power for the public good. One may be prohibited by competent authority from raising or selling tobacco if by so doing he injures others."

At the time when the action was instituted a preliminary order was made directing the impounding of funds deducted as penalties. The decision of the court directed the return of these impounded funds to the parties who paid them into court for disposition according to law.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors.

Weekly News Series, No. 435-8

ALL STATES

WHEAT FOR RELIEF AIDS U. S. IN ITS ATTACK ON SURPLUS

Government buying of wheat and flour for distribution to families on relief rolls of the country is one way the present farm program is attacking the surplus problem, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently explained to a meeting of farmers and farm leaders at Hutchinson, Kans.

"Wheat and flour are being bought by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution in this country," Mr. Wallace said.

"In June, July, and August a million barrels of surplus flour, graham flour, and whole-wheat cereal were taken out of the surplus bearing down on the farmer and distributed to 2,600,000 families on relief--as many people as the population of New York and Chicago combined.

"The possibilities for added consumption in this country are limited, but farmers want to be sure that everyone in the United States has enough bread to eat before they take steps to adjust their production or dispose of any wheat at a sacrifice abroad."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 436-8

ALL STATES

VOLUNTARY ACTION MAY PREVENT NEED FOR WHEAT QUOTAS

The marketing quota provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 is now in use by cotton and tobacco growers, but has not yet been needed by growers of wheat, corn, or rice, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, explained recently to a meeting of farmers and farm leaders at Hutchinson, Kans. "A referendum on wheat quotas may have to be held next June," Mr. Wallace said. "The greater the degree of cooperation by wheat growers in the acreage program, the less the chance that wheat marketing quotas will be needed.

"In one respect, the wheat marketing quotas would operate differently than the quotas for any of the other four commodities," the Secretary of Agriculture continued. "Wheat quotas would involve farmers in all parts of the United States. In some States, wheat is not the all-important crop it is in Kansas and the other States of the Great Plains. There is some question whether farmers who plant wheat simply as part of a rotation would ever be interested in using marketing quotas, no matter how big the surplus or how low the price. I think farmers in the grain belt should consider this aspect of the wheat-quota provision and make up their minds whether they would like to have them apply only to commercial wheat areas, as the corn quotas would apply only to commercial corn areas. Of course, if commercial wheat farmers are going to bear the main burden of surplus control, they ought to be given corresponding advantages."

# # # #

1223-38 (10-18-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 437-8

ALL STATES

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKET NEEDED BY U. S. GROWERS

The purpose of the Government's wheat and flour export sales program is to help wheat growers of the United States to get their fair share of the export market for wheat, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace told a meeting of farmers and farm leaders recently at Hutchinson, Kans.

"Since July 1," the Secretary said, "the total amount of wheat including flour exported from this country totaled about 30,000,000 bushels. Of this amount, about 10,000,000 bushels have resulted from the Government's new export sales policy.

"Other exporting countries are subsidizing exports of wheat by their own producers, and our Government has found it necessary to take similar steps to safeguard our farmers' interests in the world wheat trade," stated the Secretary of Agriculture.

"The aim of this new policy is to maintain our sales of wheat abroad at around 100 million bushels a year. And along with it, the aim of our Ever Normal Granary policy is to see that we have this much wheat available for export each year.

"Considered in relation to foreign trade policies that are beneficial to agriculture, the limited export subsidy is the exception rather than the rule. In general, farmers have most to gain by supporting Secretary Hull's trade-agreement program.

"If all nations use export subsidies, these measures are self-defeating. In effect, such measures mean international price cutting, and price wars in international trade are as disastrous as they are in private business.

1224-38 (More)

"Now, just as in 1933, our Government is doing all it can to persuade other wheat-exporting nations to join in what might be called an international ever-normal granary plan--that is, a plan to stabilize the amounts of wheat offered on the world market by each nation year after year," explained Mr. Wallace.

"Only through such a plan can the world price of wheat be brought to a level that will give the wheat producers of the world a fair return."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 438-8

ALL STATES

'39 WHEAT PLAN
OFFERS GROWERS
5 KINDS OF AID

Five major steps are provided by the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 aimed at bringing the wheat farmers of the United States a fair return, said Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace when he outlined the 1939 program before a meeting of farmers and farm leaders at Hutchinson, Kans., recently.

The five sections listed by Mr. Wallace are:

"First, soil conservation and acreage allotments. By staying within their individual acreage allotments for wheat, farmers can carry out their part in the national soil conservation program.

"Second, the wheat loan. In accordance with the act, a commodity loan on wheat is being offered to farmers by the Commodity Credit Corporation through the regional agencies of the R.F.C. . . This year when the wheat farmers have been hit by a huge surplus, when the speculators have stood waiting to make a killing, the wheat loan in spite of its faults will be of real value if the loans can be gotten out in volume to the farmers.

"Third, marketing quotas. The greater the degree of cooperation by wheat growers in the acreage program, the less the chance that wheat marketing quotas will be needed.

"Fourth, crop insurance. This program, based on the records of yield and production we have obtained through the Triple-A programs, is just getting under way. It gives the wheat farmers an opportunity to eliminate the risk in their business that is due to fluctuations in yield from year to year.

1225-38 (more)

"Fifth, surplus removal and expansion of markets. Wheat and flour are being bought by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation for relief distribution in this country...The purpose of the Government's export sales program is to see to it that American wheat growers always have their fair share of the export market for wheat."

# # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 439-8

ALL STATES

WALLACE DESCRIBES TWO STRONG LEGS OF WHEAT PROGRAM

Two strong legs for agriculture to stand on in obtaining its fair share of the national income have been provided by Congress through the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace declared recently in an explanation of the operation of the 1939 program before a meeting of farmers and farm leaders at Hutchinson, Kans.

"One leg," he said, "is their (the farmers') power to control the surplus. The other leg is the provision for parity of income on their normal production of wheat.

"Surplus control is made possible through a series of steps that farmers can take.

"First, through the soil conservation program they can keep their acreage of wheat within the 55-million-acre national wheat allotment that Congress has set.

"Second, as soon as the loan machinery can be made to work properly, they can store their wheat and get a commodity loan on it from the Government.

"Third, if in spite of these measures, estimates next May indicate a total supply of wheat on July 1 exceeding normal consumption and exports by more than 35 percent, the law gives wheat farmers an opportunity to use marketing quotas if they wish to do so."

The second leg, the Secretary said, is "the provision for parity payments on wheat. Parity payments on the normal production are intended to make up as

1226-38

(more)

much of the difference between the market price of wheat and the parity price as available funds will permit."

He declared "a total of not less than $150,000,000 will be available for payments to wheat growers taking part in the Triple-A farm program in 1939. The payments for which funds are available will represent about 26 to 30 cents a bushel on the normal production of the allotted acreage."

# # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 440-8

ALL STATES

WHEAT PRICE SET IN EXPORT MARKET DECLARES WALLACE

An important development of the last 15 months for the American wheat farmer is the fact that he is back on the export market for wheat, according to Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. In a recent talk made at Hutchinson, Kans., Mr. Wallace called attention to the fact that 2 years of unusual abundance have followed 4 years of most extraordinary drought.

"Since you are selling on the world market, you must keep one eye on the world scene--for what happens to the supply of wheat or the demand for wheat in the remotest corner of the globe is of direct concern to you," said Mr. Wallace; and continued, "you must keep the other eye on what is happening here in the United States. You need to keep both eyes open and alert to the facts that you find.

"What are those facts on this September day in 1938?" he asked, and then summed up:

"Let us look at the domestic wheat picture first:

"This year's production of wheat in the United States is estimated at 940 million bushels--one of the two largest crops in the last 20 years and nearly 300 million bushels more than our own domestic needs.

"A wheat carry-over of 300 million bushels is in prospect for next July. Such a carry-over is enough to supply food for our domestic consumers for more than 7 months.

"The farm price of wheat is now around 50 cents, as compared with 30 cents in 1932, a dollar and a quarter 2 years ago, and pre-war parity of $1.12.

"Now let us look at the export picture:

"Nearly every wheat-producing country in the world has had a good crop this year.

"In the exporting countries, there are nearly two bushels of wheat available for every bushel that can be sold in international trade.

"The Liverpool wheat price is around 85 cents, compared with 54 cents in 1932 and $1.26 in 1936.

"Thus we see that since 1936 two things have happened to the price of wheat in the United States," Mr. Wallace explained. "One is the return of our own wheat farmers to the export market. That means that imports of wheat, which were caused by the four successive years of drought and crop failure, have practically ceased and the wheat tariff of 42 cents is no longer bolstering the wheat price in this country. The other thing that has happened is the great increase in wheat supplies abroad. In response to that increase, the world price has fallen. For 2 or 3 years we were on tariff stilts, above a world price level that itself was much improved. Now the world level is down and our tariff stilts are of no avail to keep our price from slumping down even more.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 441-8

ALL STATES

WHEAT PROCESSING TAX ADVOCATED BY SECRETARY WALLACE

"The processing tax is the surest way for wheat farmers to get their fair share of the national income," Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said recently in a talk to farmers and farm leaders at Hutchinson, Kans. "The processing tax could easily and simply make up the difference between the market price and the parity price on the domestically consumed portion of the wheat crop," Mr. Wallace explained. "Under that system farmers cooperating in the Triple-A program from 1933 to 1935 were assured of the equivalent of parity price. They got part of their price from the market place, and the rest from the Government in benefit payments. The program was self-financing and did not unbalance the budget.

"Why not use this kind of tax once more to finance the parity payments for which the new act provides?" asked the Secretary of Agriculture. "To wheat farmers, I would point out that such a plan, assuring an American income for their wheat, is simple and workable. We know it will work because it has worked. To processors and handlers, I would point out that the bother of collecting the tax from the consumer and paying it to the Government would be as nothing compared with the regimentation they would get under almost any price-fixing scheme which might be adopted. To consumers, I would point out that a tax of 30 cents a bushel on wheat would mean only half a cent on a pound loaf of bread and, since the tax would be levied only when the price of wheat was less than parity, would easily be absorbed in the retail price in such a way as to preserve the principle of fair exchange value. And to all

(More)

1228-38

farmers, consumers, businessmen, lawyers, and others interested in a balanced budget, I recommend the use of such a tax as the basis for a sound and self-financing program of farm parity payments.

"Such a tax is one thing of importance that is missing from the present farm plan. It would make the wheat program even stronger than now. It would help assure surplus control, by assuring a continuing source of revenue to finance the program. It would help assure parity of income by assuring a continuing source of revenue for parity payments."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 442-8
ALL STATES

EDITORS:--THE FOLLOWING SHORTS ARE FOR YOUR USE AS YOU SEE FIT

Excerpts from the Address by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, before a meeting of farmers and farm leaders at Hutchinson, Kans., September 29, 1938.

-0-

This year's production of wheat in the United States is estimated at 940 million bushels---one of the largest crops in the last 20 years and nearly 300 million bushels more than our own domestic needs.

-0-

The (parity) payments will serve a double purpose. They will make it profitable for wheat farmers to take part in the acreage adjustment program of the Triple-A. And they will put farmers' income from wheat much nearer the parity to which the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 says they are entitled.

-0-

The wheat loan is not intended as just another Farm Board price-fixing proposition. Its purpose is to help farmers hold their wheat until they really want to sell.

-0-

Eventually, if enough farmers buy crop insurance on wheat, this program may go a long way to stabilize the wheat industry. About 200,000 winter wheat farmers and more than 60,000 spring wheat farmers have applied for crop insurance so far.

-0-

1229-38

(more)

The purpose of the Government's export sales program is to see to it that American wheat growers always have their fair share of the export market for wheat. This is the same objective the United States had in 1933---the last previous year of big wheat surplus---when it led the way in bringing about the world wheat agreement.

-0-

The processing tax is the surest way for wheat farmers to get their fair share of the national income. It could easily and simply make up the difference between the market price and the parity price on the domestically consumed portion of the crop.

-0-

Surpluses are here. Raising the tariff on wheat another notch won't get rid of a single bushel of wheat.

-0-

A wheat carry-over of 300 million bushels is in prospect for next July. Such a carry-over is enough to supply food for our domestic consumers for more than 7 months.

-0-

In exporting countries, there are nearly 2 bushels of wheat available this year for every bushel that can be sold in international trade.

-0-

The greater degree of cooperation by wheat growers in the acreage program, the less the chance that wheat marketing quotas will be needed.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 443-8

ALL STATES

FARM PROGRAM HELPED IN MOVE TOWARD RECOVERY

Farm cash income this year will be only 12 percent below the peak of last year and farm buying power will be only 9 percent under that of last year, according to

_____.
(AAA official)

"In his recent talk to corn farmers and farm leaders Secretary Wallace pointed out that the farmer's Agricultural Adjustment Administration program under the provisions of the new Farm Act, had helped greatly in every major farming region, to displace gloom with confidence," _____ said.

"Though farm prices are down from the high points they reached following the drought, farm cash income equals price times the volume marketed, plus payments for all cooperators.

"With farmers' controls swept away by the decision of the United States Supreme Court in 1936, surpluses began piling up in 1937 and farm prices started downward, according to Secretary Wallace.

"Then as the farmers got hit, business in the towns and cities began losing customers. The interplay of unemployment in the cities and falling income on the farm, which had caused so much suffering in 1932, set in again. By last spring, a real depression was developing. But unlike 1932, this time the people were not defenseless. The President and the Congress went into action with the employment and recovery program, and on the farm front also important things began to happen. The provisions of the New Farm Act began swinging into operation. Acreage allotments started out. Cotton and tobacco farmers in their referendums voted heavily for quotas. Congress provided $212,000,000 for parity payments.

1230-38 (More)

"In the face of a business situation in which factory employment and pay rolls have been down over 30 percent, to hold farm income so nearly steady is a real achievement, Mr. Wallace said, and he showed how the farmers and the Nation together are moving ahead toward recovery, and how once again the farmers and the farm program are playing their part in bringing busy stores and humming mills and factories. All the businessmen and all the workingmen have reason to be grateful to those farmers whose cooperation is making the farm program possible as they have helped to keep the Nation's economy going, Mr. Wallace concluded."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 444-8

CORN STATES

OCT 2

LOAN ON CORN
GEARED CLOSELY
WITH '38 AAA

How the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 gears the loan mechanism more closely with the corn plan was explained by Secretary Wallace in a recent talk to farmers, according to _____.
(AAA official)

"Acreage adjustment, as you know, is Step No. 1 in the Agricultural Adjustment Administration corn plan, Step No. 2 is the corn loan," said Mr. Wallace. "You have had a corn loan of some kind every year since 1933, and as security for it have sealed your corn in cribs on your farms. A year ago this fall the rate of the corn loan was 50 cents a bushel. This last summer, in view of the corn supply situation and in accordance with the provisions of the act, farmers were permitted to borrow up to 57 cents a bushel on the 1937 corn they still had in storage.

"Now the time is approaching when another loan will be made, and you are wondering what the rate will be. The rate is no longer optional with the Department of Agriculture, but will be set according to the formula contained in the act. That formula is a sliding scale - in other words, the smaller the corn supply the higher the loan can be. Apparently, in view of the supply situation that will exist, the loan rate on 1938 corn will be at least 57 cents.

"Unlike the cotton and wheat loans, the corn loan is definitely intended to impound surplus corn. It is intended to keep the surplus from being marketed or fed to livestock as rapidly as would otherwise be the case. That is why the loan at times can and should be made above the market price.

(More)

1231-38

"But we must not ignore the dangers that would result from too high loans - that is, from loans that had not even a remote relation to the supply and price of corn. Just as we keep our horses busy at useful work, but do not work them to death, it is important that we use judgment and moderation in our handling of the corn loan. I think you will all agree that since 1933 the corn loan has been one of the most valuable parts of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm program. And so I urge you to cherish the corn loan, treat it as it should be treated, and it will continue to serve you well.

"The steps in the corn plan are absolutely voluntary. The farmer stays within his acreage allotment if he wants to conserve his soil and earn his payment. He decides whatever way he pleases. He applies for a loan if he wants to. Nobody can tell him what to do."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 445-8

CORN STATES

SCARCITY ARGUMENT ANSWERED BY EVER NORMAL GRANARY PLAN

The Ever-Normal Granary part of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm program is the farmer's conclusive answer to charges of scarcity, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, recently told a meeting of farmers at Springfield, Ill.

"Secretary Wallace showed how this bigger reserve is feed insurance for the farmer and at the same time price insurance for the consumer," said _____.
AAA official

"Nobody but the speculator gains when supplies and prices swing from one extreme to another."

In this talk the Secretary said: "No one gains more from the Ever-Normal Granary than the cattlemen, the poultrymen, the hog growers, the dairymen. Thus the great consumers of corn for feed are farmers themselves. Poultrymen, dairymen, and hog men are hit hard by big swings in feed prices. A collapse in the price of food is a sign that their turn for a price collapse of dairy prices and hog prices is just ahead.

"This is no mere theory. For the year ended September 30, 1938, the Federally inspected slaughter of hogs was a little above 8 billion pounds. The average price received by farmers was around $8 a hundred. The farm price as of September 15 was $8.07, compared with $7.81 a month earlier. Parity price for hogs on September 15 was $9.17.

"You can avoid the $13 hogs which arouse consumer resentment against meat and hurt yourselves in the long run. And you can avoid the $5 hogs which don't

1232-38 (more)

help the city people but do spell tragedy for yourselves and your families.

"All livestock and dairy and poultry producers want the maximum income they can get in the long run. The way to get it is to stabilize supplies and prices of corn at moderate levels. The way to get it is to keep supplies and prices of livestock riding steady. When they ride steady, then your family fortunes ride steady too.

"With the corn plan in effect, the man who is in livestock can face the future with confidence. His assured purchasing power gives merchants and bankers in the country towns more confidence. The circle of confidence and of increased buying spreads to the larger cities and includes the larger business men there. More employment is created, and the consumers of the cities have more money to spend for everything. They have more money to spend for meat -- and so you get a double reward for your cooperative efforts.

"The Corn Belt program is a great social effort," the Secretary said. It is a plan to modify competition, and substitute cooperation in the interests of farmers and the Nation. It is a proposal to put some limits upon rugged individualism for the general good.

# # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 446-8

CORN STATES

GROWERS OF CORN
HOLD PRODUCTION
BELOW QUOTA LEVEL

Grower cooperation in the 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Administration farm program kept the supply of corn below the marketing quota level, according to

_____.
AAA official

"Secretary Wallace emphasized the ability of corn growers to manage their own affairs in his recent talk to corn farmers at Springfield, Ill.," said

_____.

"Acreage goals set by the new Farm Act were met, and on August 10 the supply level of corn was about 25 million bushels less than the marketing quota level. Bad weather during August cut the corn crop so that the supply level turns out to be nearly 100 million bushels below the quota level. Farmers are harvesting a crop of about 2 billion 460 million bushels. The farm price is averaging around 48 cents, or about the same as last year's prices but far below the drought-caused peak of $1.21 in May, 1937.

"Secretary Wallace points out the growers' cooperation in the 1939 acreage program, and if corn yields are no better than average, quotas will not be needed next year," _____ said. "But some year perhaps, in spite of their cooperative efforts, nature may provide a crop that threatens to swamp the farmers' markets and themselves."

"When and if that time comes, what will they do?" Secretary Wallace asked at Springfield. "Will they decide that required storage of their surplus is

against their principles and vote it down? Or will they decide that, just as everyone abides by red and green signals on the streets, farmers ought to adopt some stop-and-go signs for use on the farms?

"It would be a good thing if corn growers would take the trouble to discuss this question long in advance of the time when the quotas may actually be needed. And remember that in the face of an extreme surplus situation they could not expect any corn loan to be offered if as a group they were unwilling to control the supply and price with quotas. For another thing, they would need to use quotas at least a year ahead of the time when livestock prices threatened to dive into the basement. In emergency the corn producers could, if they wanted to, fall back on the use of quotas. True, they would not like to use quotas. But to turn them down in a crisis just for that reason might be something like jumping off a rolling ship in a hurricane because you are seasick. The time may come when the Corn Belt will thank goodness that it has the corn quotas to fall back upon.

"Before marketing quotas on corn could be used under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, the specified marketing quota level must be exceeded, the Ever-Normal Granary must be running over and at least two-thirds of the farmers voting in a referendum must vote yes before quotas could be kept in force," the Secretary explained.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 447-8
CORN STATES

OCT 2

CORN GOAL ATTAINED BY MILLION AND HALF FARMS IN 10 STATES

A million and a half corn growers scattered over the 10 States of the Corn Belt hit the goal for the 1938 corn program in a demonstration of economic democracy which has no parallel outside the AAA farm program, says _____ (AAA official).

"Secretary Wallace paid tribute to the intelligence and loyalty of these corn growers and of the committeemen that they elected to lead the way in carrying out the program when he talked to them recently at Springfield, Ill.," said _____. "The Secretary told how when the 1938 season began, the corn granary was already full and running over. The severe shortage resulting from the drought of 1936 had been entirely overcome by the bountiful harvest of 1937. There was feed enough, and some to spare, for livestock. There was plenty of corn stored in cribs, and what was needed was to store up some in the fertility of the soil. Farmers knew that instead of having to worry about filling up the granary, their immediate concern was how to control the overflow, how to keep surpluses from piling up as they did back in 1932.

"How well they did the job is a matter of record, the Secretary said. The goal of the corn program last spring was a national corn acreage of from 94 to 97 million acres, compared to the 10-year average planted acreage of 102 million acres. Actually, the corn acreage turned out to be a little less than 93 million."

# # #

1234-38 (10-18-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors.

Weekly News Series, No. 448-8

CORN STATES

Excerpts from the address by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, before a meeting of farmers and farm leaders at Springfield, Illinois, October 14, 1938.

-0-

It is recognized that farmers are entitled to equality, and that to insure national prosperity, agriculture must have its fair share of the Nation's income. That principle of farm equality is one that farmers will never surrender.

-0-

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 does not represent ultimate perfection. But it does represent a complete charter of farm equality. It is capable of being improved with experience in the future, because the basic structure has been built strong and well.

-0-

All businessmen and all workingmen have reason to be grateful to those whose cooperation is making the farm program possible. They have helped to keep the Nation's economy going.

-0-

All livestock and dairy and poultry producers want the maximum income they can get in the long run. The way to get it is to stabilize supplies and prices of corn at moderate levels. The way to get it is to keep supplies and prices of livestock riding steady. When they ride steady, then family fortunes ride steady too.

-0-

1235-38 (More)

The Corn Belt program is a great social effort. It is a plan to modify competition, and substitute cooperation in the interests of farmers and the Nation. It is a proposal to put some limits upon rugged individualism for the general good.

-0-

In the past, the farmers have been driven by low incomes into terrible waste of soil. Lacking any farm program, they often have had to depend for their income on sheer volume, regardless of price. Terrific destruction of soil fertility has resulted from such competition. Tens of millions of acres have been denuded of their topsoil by water erosion. Other millions of acres have had their fertility swept up into the skies by dust storms. And now after all the years of soil waste, the farm program is a practicable, systematic means of conserving soil.

-0-

I believe it is sound public policy for soil-conservation funds to be derived from the general Treasury. Certainly there is no more vital reason for national expenditures than preservation of our basic natural resources. But what if extra funds are needed to get adequate participation in the corn program? Can a continuing source of revenue be found? I do not have the answer to this question. I recognize that cotton and wheat, which have less to gain from the loan parts of the Act than corn, have a better basis for a processing tax to finance parity payments. These questions are worth while to think about.

-0-

I am convinced that in the next few years, we shall not be able to depend on corn alcohol as motor fuel or the development of other new uses to make it unnecessary for us to balance our corn supplies. But through the new regional research laboratories to be established in accordance with the farm act, we ought to push ahead in this direction as rapidly as we can.

-0-

Of course the farm program is under fire. It will be under fire until the day that its opponents finally learn that farmers will never want to be without a national program again. Good metal comes through the fire stronger and better than before. The farm program will come through stronger and better than before.

-0-

One type of attack on the Farm Program consists of charges that while farmers of the Corn Belt are cutting down on corn, farmers of the South are making great increases in their corn acreage. The facts are that corn acreage in the South this year was less than it was in 1933, before the AAA programs were launched, and that the cotton program, by reducing the amount of cottonseed oil available for feed or for use in cooking, really lessened the competition faced by corn and lard.

-0-

The great merit of this farm program stands out most clearly when substitutes are proposed. The proposed substitutes are usually panaceas. They pretend to have a cure for the entire farm problem. They would solve it with some single stroke. But the national farm program gives a broad and comprehensive system of meeting the changing situations that confront farmers. The agricultural problem is not simple, and so the farm program is an integrated arrangement of different measures which can be placed in effect to meet different situations as they arise. The corn plan is one part of the integrated whole. You can put it down as a fact that the best features of proposed substitute farm plans are already to be found in the farm program as it stands.

-0-

Another proposal is to raise tariffs to keep out imports. This is the familiar panacea of rock-ribbed protectionism. The last time it was tried was with enactment of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act in 1930. That Act started an international trade war. It caused the importing nations of Europe to retaliate against our farm products with tariffs, quotas, and embargoes. It knocked out our farm export trade

until in 1932 that trade fell to the lowest point in 42 years. The unmarketable surpluses backing up here at home ruined prices. The Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act was a major factor in the farm depression.

-0-

There are practically no imports of either corn or wheat. Both crops were imported heavily after the drought 2 years ago. But now they have practically ceased and we are sending out large exports instead. Altogether, the value of competitive farm imports in 1937 was considerably less than in any of the 7 years just prior to 1930.

-0-

Most farmers don't want a substitute farm program. I doubt if anybody else really wants one. Most substitutes are offered with the idea that they should live just long enough to sink the present farm program.

-0-

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in all States

Weekly News Series No. 449-8.

HERD IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATIONS BOOST OUTPUT OF DAIRY COWS

During the last 2 years membership in dairy herd-improvement associations in the United States has increased more than 8,000 and more than 150,000 additional cows have been placed on test. At present more than 560,000 cows are being tested in dairy herd-improvement associations according to a report received by _____, extension dairy husbandman of the _____.
(institution)

Farmers in the associations cooperating with the agricultural colleges _____ and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, are proving dairy herd sires at the rate of about 1,000 a year, says Dr. J. F. Kendrick, in charge of dairy herd-improvement work with the Department.

During the last 10 years, association members have improved the producing efficiency of their dairy herds until now the average yearly butterfat production of association cows is approximately 30 pounds more than it was a decade ago.

This increase in production, brought about by culling poor producers and by better selection of dairy sires as result of testing, brings association members an additional income of about $8,000,000 a year, according to prices reported by association members.

# # #

1247-38 (10-19-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in all States

Weekly News Series No. 450-8.

CAREFUL GRADING, PACKING URGED IN MARKETING TURKEYS

With the holiday market near at hand, turkey growers are getting interested in the careful grading and packing of dressed turkeys, County Agent _____ reports.
(name)

Whether for the holiday season or for market at any other time, however, he says, grading has become a definite part of good marketing for farmers who look to turkeys as a source of cash income.

There are slightly more turkeys in the country this year than last, and they probably will be marketed at somewhat heavier weights. But this year as in other years, Mr. _____ points out, buyers will want turkeys of just the weights and grades demanded by their customers. Some will want the small turkeys, some the medium-sized, some the heaviest. Some prefer hens; others young toms. And some buyers will want only the highest quality they can get.

So the days when producers could advantageously sell dressed turkeys in "straight run" or mixed lots apparently have passed. For buyers are more and more requiring graded turkeys. And producers of high quality birds do not want to be penalized by the lower price paid to the producer of poor quality stock -- which often happens when turkeys are bought on a straight or ungraded basis.

(more)

1248-38

Whether the producer grades his own turkeys or has them graded by a licensed grader, says _____, he needs to know the grades and how they are applied. How to grade according to Government standards can be learned by anyone who will make a careful study of the factors that determine grade.

To supply information on grades for dressed turkeys and on grading, the Department of Agriculture has issued Farmers Bulletin No. 1815. The title is "Grading Dressed Turkeys." A copy may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

# # #

1248-38 (10-19-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 451-8

EAST CENTRAL REGION

(Note to Editor: Appropriate changes should be made for counties where committeemen and alternates are not finally elected but are nominated at the meetings and elected by mailed ballots.)

CC12

AAA COMMITTEEMEN
TO BE SELECTED IN
_____COUNTY

The election nomination of the 1939 AAA community committeemen in _____ (county) county will be held _____ (day), October _____ (date), _____ (name), chairman of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee, announces.

The chairman of the 1938 community committees will preside at the elections (nomination) in their respective communities as follows:

_____ (name), chairman of the _____ (community) community committee, at _____ (hour) o'clock at _____ (place). (Note: List name of chairmen, hour, and place of meeting for each community in county.)

Three regular committeemen and two alternates for each community will be elected. A delegate and an alternate to the _____ county convention to elect the 1939 County Agricultural Conservation Committee will also be elected.

The Agricultural Conservation Program during the coming year will be administered through the local community committeemen elected in their respective communities. The delegates to the county convention will elect the local County Committee following the community election meetings.

Any farmer who has been cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program during 1938 or who indicates in writing that he intends to cooperate in the program administered by the association in 1939 is eligible to vote in the community election.

In addition to the election of committeemen, a part of the community meetings will be devoted to a discussion of the 1939 Triple A Program, Mr. _____ (Ch. Co. Com.) points out.

Mr. _____ (Ch. Co. Com.), and other members of the county committee join in urging all eligible farmers to cast their vote for the persons whom they desire as committeemen for the ensuing year.

1257-38 (10-21-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 452-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

BALANCED CORN
PRODUCTION AIDS
STOCK FARMERS

The livestock farmer, even though he has to buy corn to feed, is really just as interested in acreage adjustment under the farm program as the grain farmer,

_____, _____ township AAA committeeman, told farmers
(chairman's name) (township)
attending the AAA meeting last week at _____.
(meeting place)

Mr._____ said that many farmers who feed all of their corn and often buy more have often asked why they should be asked to reduce their corn acreage.

"The corn program will directly benefit the livestock feeder by balancing corn production," declared Mr. _____. "Adjustment of acreage and increased reserves will help to keep corn prices and supplies more stable. This will make it easier for the feeder to plan his operations from year to year.

Mr. _____ went on to say that in periods of low grain prices many farmers not normally livestock feeders were forced to feed their grain in an attempt to obtain a decent price for it. The inevitable result of that situation is an overexpansion of livestock production and a collapse of livestock prices.

"If the livestock feeder who grows corn wants to avoid the low livestock prices that result from low corn prices, he must do his share to balance supplies," Mr. _____ said.

# # #

1258-38 (10-21-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors.

Weekly News Series, No. 453-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

FARM-PROGRAM NEED TO BE DISCUSSED AT_____

Three main reasons for a national farm program will furnish the basis for discussion at the_____ township AAA meeting at_____
(township) (place)

next _____, _____ according to _____,
(day of week) (date) (chairman's name)

township chairman, of the_____County Agricultural Conservation
(county)

Committee.

These three reasons, as Mr._____ outlined them, are:

1. Excessive acreages of soil-depleting crops -- especially corn, wheat, and cotton -- destroy soil fertility and cause soil erosion.

2. Excessive acreages of cash crops bring low prices and low farm income.

3. Not enough food and feed are normally kept in reserve to protect farmers and consumers in short crop years.

The need for erosion control and soil conservation can be seen in many parts of _____county, Mr. _____declared, as he stressed the importance of this part of a national farm program.

"Both farmers and consumers of this county also realize that crop surpluses bring low farm incomes and that too little food and feed is kept in reserve for short crop years," Mr._____continued. "We can all remember those facts from our experiences during the droughts and the depression of the last few years."

Mr. _____urged all farmers to attend the meetings which will be held in their townships during the next few weeks to discuss the present farm situation.

# # #

1259-38 (10-21-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors.

Weekly News Series, No. 454-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION.

LIBRARY
OCT

SOUTH CUTS ACRES
IN CORN - COTTON;
HELPS CORN BELT.

A checkup at the end of the growing season shows that practically no shift in corn acreage from one region to another has taken place under the 1938 AAA farm program, _____ (committeeman's name), _____ (township) township committeeman, told farmers at their township AAA meeting this week.

"That means," he said, "that our major cropping areas -- those growing corn, wheat and cotton -- are continuing to grow the crops to which they are best adapted and are not shifting out of one major crop into another."

Although the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 are intended to avoid such shifts Mr._____ said that many critics have stated such shifts were taking place. He said one of the most widespread misunderstandings is that the South was increasing corn acreage in competition with the Corn Belt.

The situation is, Mr._____ explained, that the 12 southern cotton producing States actually planted 900,000 acres less corn in 1938 than they did in 1933, before there was any farm program in effect.

While the southern farmers were reducing their corn acreage by this amount they actually cut their cotton acreage from 41 million acres down to 27 million acres -- a 14 million acre adjustment.

This lower cotton acreage helps the Corn Belt farmer, Mr._____ declared. Cottonseed is an important livestock feed, and cottonseed oil competes with lard to some extent. Southern farmers could increase corn acreage about 4 million acres and still not be producing any more products in competition with Corn Belt products than they produced before the farm program.

# # #

1260-38 (10-21-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 455-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

CONSUMER GETS
PROTECTION WITH
AAA PROGRAMS.

How the AAA farm program protects the consumer will be one of the points discussed at the _____ (township) township AAA meeting at _____ (place) next _____ (day of week), _____ (date), according to _____ (chairman's name), local township chairman of the _____ (county) Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Mr. _____ listed several ways in which the present farm program does protect the consumer and which will be up for discussion, as follows:

1. By building up soil fertility and checking soil erosion, it insures food supply.

2. By carrying over surplus production in the Ever-Normal Granary, it insures the consumer against shortages and excessive prices in years of poor crop yields, such as 1934 and 1936.

3. By helping to stabilize farm prices, it reduces the risk of processors and narrows the margin between producer and consumer. That means less margin for the consumer to pay, Mr. _____ pointed out.

4. By maintaining farm buying power, it makes the farmer a better purchaser of city goods and so makes jobs for city wage-workers.

All these ways through which the AAA farm program protects the consumer against short supplies and high prices are important to both the farmers and townspeople of _____ county, Mr. _____ declared.

1261-38

(more)

"The surpluses and low prices of 1932-33, as well as the droughts and high prices of 1934 and 1936, have done much to teach us the interdependence of the city and country upon each other," Mr. _____ said.

He urged all farmers to attend the AAA meeting, pointed out that many other phases of the present farm situation will be discussed.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 456-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

OCT 2

LOW CORN PRICES TO BE DISCUSSED AT AAA MEETING

"Why have corn prices been lower this year than they were last year?"

That will be one of the questions discussed at the _____ (township) township AAA meeting at _____ (place) next _____ (day of week), _____ (date), _____ (chairman's name), township chairman of the _____ (county) County Agricultural Conservation Committee announces.

Mr. _____ urged all farmers in _____ township to attend this meeting. Many phases of the present farm situation and the application of the AAA farm program will be discussed, he said.

Mr. _____ said the meeting will consider reasons why corn prices have been low during the past year, such as the combination of low livestock numbers, resulting from the droughts of 1934 and 1936, the high yields of this year and last, and the decline in consumer buying power early in 1938.

The national average yield in 1937 of 28.2 bushels per acre was the highest since 1923, Mr. _____ pointed out, and this year's yield is expected to be about 4 bushels per acre above the 10-year average.

"Had it not been for the government corn loans and the acreage adjustment brought about by the AAA, corn prices would have fallen lower than they are now."

Cooperating farmers, he went on to explain, actually receive not only the amount of their loan rate, but also soil conservation payments. Next year they will also receive parity payments. This will bring their price per bushel considerably above the present market price.

1262-38 (10-21-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 457-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

'39 WHEAT PLAN TO BE EXPLAINED AT AAA MEETING

Wheat farmers will be particularly interested in the _____ (township) township AAA meeting next _____ (day of week), _____ (date), according to _____ (chairman), chairman of the township AAA committee, because one of the points discussed will be the 1939 wheat program. The meeting will be held at _____ (place) beginning at _____ (time) o'clock.

Mr. _____ explained that the meeting will consider the reasons for the present low wheat prices. He pointed out that for the last two years United States farmers seeded about 81 million acres to wheat each year. This total represents an increase of about 14 million acres over the 1928-32 average, he pointed out.

These large acreages, even with less than average yields which have been harvested during the last years, have resulted in the largest supply of wheat since 1932. World supplies are at the highest level in history.

The sharp increase in wheat acreage during the last two years makes the wheat allotments under the 1939 farm program seem unusually small. Actually, Mr. _____ pointed out, the national wheat allotment for next year represents only about 15 percent under the 1928-32 average acreage.

Mr. _____ urged all farmers, whether wheat growers or not, to attend the township AAA meeting. All phases of the present Corn Belt farm situation will be discussed, he said, as well as the possibility of increasing farm incomes under the AAA farm program.

1263-38 (10-21-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 458-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION

HIGHER INCOMES, MORE JOBS, AID TO FOOD BUYING

"If everyone in this country had enough to eat, would it not take care of the farm surpluses?"

That was one of the questions discussed _____ at the
(date of meeting)
AAA meeting at _____, according to _____, chairman
(location of meeting) (chairman)
of the _____ township AAA committee.
(township)

The answer to that question is actually "No," Mr. _____ said in discussing the meeting.

The surpluses of wheat, he said, probably could not be appreciably reduced by any practical means of increasing the use of wheat for food. Surplus wheat is being purchased as rapidly as it can be used for existing relief needs.

"In other words," explained Mr. _____, "if all people had plenty of money with which to buy anything they wanted, they still would not increase their consumption of wheat to any extent."

Many people assume that large surpluses of farm food products at low prices will be used up through increased consumption. Low priced surpluses existed in 1932, but more people went hungry in this country than ever before, declared Mr. _____.

Consumers need higher incomes and greater employment to increase their consumption of dairy, meat, fruit, and vegetable products which are some of the food products consumers should have in larger quantities.

Improved farm prices and incomes resulting from the farm program can be expected to increase employment and consumer buying power.

1264-38 (10-21-38)

# # #

A E Library

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ark., Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tex., Utah, Wis., Wyo.

Weekly News Series, No. 459-8
North Central Region
Southern Region
Western Region

OCT 2

NOV. 19 DEADLINE
FOR PREMIUMS ON
WHEAT INSURANCE

Farmers in _____ County who have applied for crop insurance policies on their 1939 winter wheat crop will have until November 19 to pay the premiums required to put the policies in force, it was announced today by _____, County Crop Insurance Supervisor.

"The only exception to the November 19 deadline," _____ said, "is in the case of those growers whose premium notices expire after the closing date. In that case the expiration date stated in the premium notice will be the final date at which premiums may be paid."

"_____ wheat growers in this county have already received their premium notices," _____ said. "The notices give the farmer information as to the amount of premium in terms of bushels of wheat and also in the cash equivalent."

"It should be emphasized that the policies are not in force until the premiums are paid and in any event after November 19, growers will not be able to get insurance if the premiums are not paid within the time limit set in the notices."

National officers of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation report that more than 174,258 winter wheat growers have been sent premium notices to date and that 33,660 already have paid their premiums.

The wheat reserve purchased with the proceeds of the premiums has passed the million-bushel mark.

1266-38 (10-21-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ky., N. Car., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Ind., Mo., Ohio, Ala., Ark., Ga., Okla., S. Car., and Kans.

Weekly News Series, No. 460-8

EAST CENTRAL REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION
SOUTHERN REGION
WESTERN REGION

NOV 4 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

METHOD OUTLINED FOR DETERMINING BURLEY QUOTAS

The procedure for obtaining farm data to be used in determining Burley tobacco farm marketing quotas for 1938 was announced today by W. G. Finn, director of the AAA East Central Division.

In order to obtain information required in the determination of the farm marketing quota, it is necessary for a committeeman, supervisor, or clerk employed by the county office to contact the operator of each farm on which Burley tobacco is produced in 1938, Mr. Finn pointed out. To help get the needed information the local committees have fixed times and places at which the information to be entered on the Burley Data Sheet is being obtained.

Each farm operator is being notified as to the time and place of meeting and the information required. Along with the notice, the operator receives a Sales Record Sheet on which he fills in the information regarding the past sales of tobacco on the farm, prior to the meeting with the committeeman, supervisor, or clerk.

In addition to the Sales Record Sheet, it is necessary for the operator to take with him to the meeting all warehouse bills, farm accounts, and other records by which the data entered on the Sales Record Sheet for the farm are supported.

Other information to be entered on the Burley Data Sheet for record in the county office includes: Any damage caused by abnormal weather conditions or

disease; labor available for the production of tobacco; size and description of barns or other curing space used for curing tobacco on the farm in condition for use in 1938; the operator's estimate of the 1938 Burley tobacco acreage for the farm; and the total amount of tobacco marketed from the farm in each of the years 1935, 1936, and 1937.

Instructions in connection with procedure for determination of Burley tobacco farm marketing quotas for 1938 have been sent to State and county offices.

To expedite the work of establishing quotas, Mr. _____, chairman of the county committee, urges those farmers who have not furnished the required information for their farms to do so at the earliest possible date.

# # #

1284-38 (10-25-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in all States except Calif., Nev., Mont., Pa., Wis.

Weekly News Series, No. 461-8

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4 1938
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TESTING BREEDING FLOCK FOR PULLORUM MAY AVOID CHICK LOSS NEXT SPRING

_____ poultrymen can avoid possible serious chick losses next spring by having the birds selected for next year's breeders tested this fall for pullorum disease, says _____, extension poultry husbandman of _____.
(institution)

Pullorum disease, or bacillary white diarrhea, kills more young chicks than any other one disease, according to poultry specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This disease passes from the hen to the chick through the egg, and the best way to control it is to cull out all infected breeding stock.

Eliminating pullorum disease from farm and commercial flocks is one of the main points in the program of the National Poultry Improvement Plan adopted by many _____ poultrymen. Testing the flocks for the disease is a job for a trained person, says Mr. _____, and this service may be obtained from persons authorized to do this work by the official State agency, _____ at _____.

Other objectives under the National Poultry Improvement Plan are the selection of standardbred flocks that have vigor and the ability to produce eggs profitably. The breeding methods outlined in the national plan are desirable for any poultrymen, whether he is enrolled under the national plan or not, Mr. _____ points out.

# # #

1308-38 (10-28-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in all States

Weekly News Series No. 462-8

LIBRARY NOV

SELECT BREEDING STOCK BEFORE SELLING TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING TRADE

Before marketing any of the spring turkey flock for Thanksgiving, most commercial breeders and owners of farm flocks find that it pays to select breeding stock for the next year, says _____, extension poultryman of the _____ College of Agriculture.

Most poultrymen find it cheaper to select new breeding stock each fall. The following spring, after the egg-laying season, the breeding birds are sold to avoid carrying them to the next breeding season.

_____ says that turkey raisers can choose their breeders by following a selection chart prepared by Stanley J. Marsden, turkey specialist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He gives the following pointers for selecting only choice young hens for laying stock:

Choose birds with broad, well-fleshed breasts, and well-fleshed legs. There should be good breadth of back and body. The breast bone should be parallel, or nearly so, to the back. The neck and legs should be reasonably short. There should be good length of keel, and good depth to the body. Health and vigor, of course, are important.

The flock owner may choose the weight of bird that he likes best, as some strains of turkeys are heavy and some light. Early maturity, regardless of weight, is another important point. Where birds are all the same age, and if the selection is made between the ages of 24 and 28 weeks, it is not difficult to

choose the quick-maturing birds.

Breed characteristics should be observed and only birds of standard quality chosen. The laying flock should be uniform in color and free from pendulous crops, deformed legs, cross beaks, crooked backs, split wings and other deformities.

These suggestions, _____ points out, are for turkey producers who expect to raise birds only for marketing. Those raising show birds and pedigreed stock follow a more rigid method of selection.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Western Region

Weekly News Series, No. 463-8

WESTERN REGION

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IMPORTANT NOTE to Extension Editor:
Contact your AAA officer to determine which of these range stories is applicable in your State.

AAA RANGE-BUILDING
PRACTICES MUST BE
COMPLETE BY JAN. 1

Range-building practices, in order to qualify for payment under the 1938 range program, must be completed before January 1, 1939, it is pointed out by _____, State AAA executive officer.

"Each year requests are received to make payment for performance of a range-building practice which was not completed within the calendar year in which prior approval was given by the county committee," Mr. _____ said.

"In order that operators participating in the 1938 range-conservation program may understand the reason payment cannot be approved for performance completed after the close of the calendar year, I call attention to provisions of the appropriation act which states that compliances must be carried out during a specified period of time, 'November 1, 1937, to December 31, 1938, inclusive.'"

Mr. _____ said operators may still qualify for payment by completing the practices before the end of this year.

Practices which ranchers in this State can still put into effect this year include:

(Note to Extension Editor: Insert appropriate Information which you may get from the State AAA Officer)

# # #

1310-38 (10-28-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Western Region

Weekly News Series, No. 464-8

WESTERN REGION

AAA RANGE-BUILDING
PRACTICES MUST BE
COMPLETE BY (date)

Range-building practices in _____ must be completed _____ in order to qualify for payment under the 1938 range program, it is announced by _____ State AAA executive officer.

The deadline is set for this time in order to allow the county committees opportunity to check compliance.

"Each year requests are received to make payment for performance of a range-building practice which was not completed within the time in which prior approval was given by the county committee," Mr. _____ said.

"The attention of operators in _____ is called to this deadline, so they may make plans now to complete their range-building practices within the time specified."

Practices which ranchers in this State can still put into effect within the time limit include:

(Note to Extension Editor: Insert appropriate Information which you may get from the State AAA officer).

# # #

1311-38 (10-28-38)

RESERVE
1.9
In31We

Missing: 464

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors

Weekly News Series, No. 465-8

WESTERN REGION

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4 1932
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FSCC PURCHASES SUPPLEMENT TO AAA WHEAT LOAN

The wheat purchase program under which _____ county farmers may sell wheat at the Federal loan rate is supplementary to and not a substitute for the loan program, _____, secretary of the _____ County association, said today.

"Any farmer who is able to secure a loan, whether on wheat stored on his farm or in an approved warehouse, should come under the loan program," he pointed out.

"In case eligible producers cannot secure a loan because eligible storage facilities are not available to them, the purchase program may be used."

Before the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will buy wheat either directly or through a warehouseman, Mr. _____ said, it must be satisfied the wheat is eligible for loan under the Federal loan program.

Allowance of 7 cents a bushel is made for farm storage, in addition to the loan rate, as provided in the loan procedure.

# # #

1313-38 (10-28-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Minn., Mont., N. Dak., Wyo., Idaho, Wash., and Oregon

Weekly News Series, No. 466-8

WESTERN REGION
NORTH CENTRAL REGION

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITORS. Your State Crop Insurance Supervisors may have some interesting data regarding the progress of the crop insurance program in your State which can be combined with this story.

FARMERS IN SPRING
WHEAT AREA COUNT
ON CROP INSURANCE

About 500 applications for crop insurance policies are being received from the spring wheat States each day at the Minneapolis, Minn., branch office of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, J. H. Fraser, branch manager, announced this week. To date, _____ has contributed about _____ applications to the total.
(State)

"Farmers in the spring wheat region have received the crop insurance program in a very encouraging manner," Mr. Fraser said. "Since the beginning of the program in the Northwest and Pacific Northwest States, there has been an increasing flow of applications for insurance on the 1939 wheat crop into the Minneapolis office."

Mr. Fraser said he expected the volume of applications to reach its peak about the first of the year.

While winter wheat applications are virtually all in, only the surface has been scratched on spring wheat, he added. Confronted with acreage allotments and wheat loans, county committees carrying on the work of the Agricultural Conservation Program concentrated first on winter wheat in order to keep within the winter wheat dead lines.

(More)

1314-38

Since acreage allotment work still is not completely finished, crop insurance in some areas will not hit its full stride in the Spring Wheat Belt until later. This coupled with the fact that no dead line has been set for applications has given farmers more time in which to take out insurance on their 1939 spring-wheat crop.

Mr. Fraser said this also has enabled field forces to concentrate on getting premiums paid promptly, particularly those on winter wheat applications. This, he added, is important since the insurance protection against hail, drought, floods, tornadoes, grasshoppers, storms, rust, and other unavoidable hazards does not become operative until the premium is paid.

Thousands of applications still are in the county offices of the spring wheat States, Mr. Fraser explained, citing North Dakota as an example where more than 12,000 applications have been made but have not yet been forwarded to the Minneapolis office.

# # #

United States Department of Agriculture
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: October 31 Weekly News Series, No. 467-8
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO ALL STATE
Extension Editors.

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 1 1938
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IMPROVED DEMAND TO INCREASE FARMERS' INCOME NEXT YEAR

_____ farmers are expected to share in the improved demand for
(State)
farm products and increased farm income in prospect for the coming year, Director
_____, of the State Extension Service said today.
(Name)

Director _____, in commenting upon the annual farm outlook reports released this week by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, also pointed to the prospect for a slight rise in prices of farm products as a whole and the possibility of a reduction in the disparity between prices received by farmers and the prices paid by them.

So far this year, cash farm income for the entire country is down about 13 percent from that of 1937. In August the total income for the calendar year 1938 was estimated by the Bureau at about $7,500,000,000. But it is believed that this figure may be raised somewhat because of the better demand for farm products in recent weeks and increased Government purchases of surplus farm products. A further increase in income is expected in 1939, mainly from products such as meat animals, dairy and poultry products, and fruits and vegetables, which respond rather rapidly to increases in consumer purchasing power. It is believed that increases in the marketings of these products will more than offset the effect of any price declines resulting from the larger supplies.

General economic conditions in the United States "are mostly favorable to recovery," the report states. A material increase in industrial production in 1939

1318-38 (more)

is, of course, expected to be reflected in larger consumer incomes, which in turn will mean a better demand for the products from _____ farms.
(State's)

Looking across the waters, Director _____ said "things do not look so favorable." General economic conditions abroad may show some improvement during the year, but "competing foreign supplies will be much larger than in 1938."

Little Change in Production Expenses

The net cash income of farm operators also may be materially higher next year, for farm production expenses are expected to show little change and may be somewhat lower.

The combined level of farm wage rates and prices of commodities used for production on the farm "probably will average a little lower than in 1938."

Farm wage rates, an important item in production costs, have weakened during the past year. And though they will probably increase, the average for 1939 may be about the same as in 1938, the economists say. Prices paid for farm machinery, automobiles, fertilizer, feed, and seed probably will be lower. And little change is looked for in prices paid by farmers for equipment and supplies. Building materials, on the other hand, may be slightly higher.

# # # #

1318-38 (10-29-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: November 3, p.m. WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 468-8
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE in this form
to State Extension Editors
in Western States, Texas, Corn Belt

LIBRARY
NOV 1 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LONG-TIME OUTLOOK FOR SHEEP POINTS TO FLOCK INCREASE

Sheep producers appear to be embarked upon a program that will bring moderate expansion of sheep numbers during the next few years, _____ (name) of the _____ (State) Extension Service said this week in discussing the long-time outlook for the sheep industry.

"This increase in sheep is expected to be most pronounced in the States where numbers were reduced most following the droughts of 1934 and 1936--the Western States, excluding Texas," _____ said. The record proportions to which sheep numbers already have grown in Texas raise some question as to how much, if any further increase can take place there.

The annual sheep-outlook report just issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that in the Western sheep States, excluding Texas, the trend in stock-sheep numbers since the peak year of 1931 has been distinctly downward. This has been offset in part by the continued sharp increase in Texas which brought the total in that State on January 1, 1938, to the highest point on record. In the other Western sheep States the downward trend in sheep numbers appears to have run its course. "If weather and range conditions are fairly favorable during the next few years, some increase in numbers is likely," according to Bureau economists.

In Texas, there has been a rather marked tendency for the area of sheep production to expand in the last few years. "It seems probable," Director _____ continued, "that in most of these newer Texas areas the production of market lambs

1319-38 (MORE)

will be an increasingly important element in the industry." Producers in these areas are turning to mutton-type rams and the production of early lambs for marketing in the spring months.

In the Corn Belt and other native sheep States, the abundant supplies of fall pasture and feed grains will tend to encourage production of all kinds of livestock, including sheep. The extent of future expansion in these States depends both upon crop yields and the extent to which a permanent shift in acreage is made from soil-depleting crops. "With a further expansion in hay and grass lands in the native sheep States," Director _____ said, "a moderate expansion in sheep numbers probably will result."

With respect to the lamb feeding situation, the Bureau report indicated that the number of lambs to be fed this winter is less certain than at this time in most other years. To mid-October relatively few feeder lambs had been purchased. "It is possible," according to the Bureau, "that the number of Texas lambs sold as feeders will be smaller than a year earlier, in view of the current low prices of feeder lambs and prospects for greater returns if such lambs are held until spring and sold after shearing."

Some improvement in consumer demand for meats and in wool prices is expected during the coming year. This prospect indicates that prices of fed lambs in the coming marketing season probably will average "no lower and may average higher than a year earlier."

# # #

1319-38 (10-29-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: November 3, p. m.
DISTRIBUTION: Exclusive in this form to State Extension Editors in All States

Weekly News Series, No. 469-8

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 1 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

LARGE FEED SUPPLIES POINT TO INCREASE IN LIVESTOCK POPULATION

_____ producers no doubt will be interested in the general
(State)
increase in livestock feeding and production in prospect for the country as a whole in 1939, _____ of the State Extension Service said today in commenting upon the annual livestock outlook reports issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The outlook reports cited by _____ point to the large supplies and relatively low prices of feed grains as factors that will encourage continued liberal feeding of livestock this coming winter and spring and bring about further increases in production of meat animals. For the country as a whole the production increases will be noted first for hogs and fat cattle.

During 1938 it is estimated that the grain-consuming livestock population has increased by around 5 percent. Nevertheless, the number of grain-consuming animal units on farms January 1, 1939, is expected to be about 8 percent below the average for the predrought years 1928-32.

The supply of feed grains per animal unit this winter again will be well above average though slightly less than last year. The supply of hay per animal unit will be the second largest in 30 years. "With this supply prospect," said _____, "livestock feed-price ratios may be expected to continue favorabl

1320-38 (more)

for livestock producers, at least until the approach of next year's harvest season."

The Bureau's reports indicate that the increase in total meat supplies in 1939 compared with 1938 will be practically all in pork. Production of beef and veal is expected to be smaller, although production of finished cattle in 1939 will make a larger proportion of the total cattle-slaughter supply than in the current year.

Consumer demand for meats during the coming year is expected to be somewhat stronger than in 1938. "This improvement in demand," according to the Bureau economists, "will partly offset the effects of larger supplies upon prices of both meats and livestock." Some tendency toward a strengthening in demand has been noted within the past 2 or 3 months as industrial activity and employment increased.

Feed-crop production for the next few years--if it holds near the level of the past 2 years--may be expected to result in a further increase in livestock production and meat supplies. "It is possible,"_____ concluded, "that by about 1940 or 1941 meat production in the United States will be back to the level of the 1929-33 average."

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: November 4 - a.m. papers
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE in this form
to extension editors in
N.C., Ky., Tenn., Va., Ga.,
S.C., Pa., Wis., Ohio, Md.,
Conn., Ind., Mass., Fla., Mo.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 470-8

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 1938
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

_____ REVIEWS
TOBACCO OUTLOOK
FOR _____ GROWERS

Tobacco growers, other than producers of Burley, have a rather favorable outlook for the coming year, _____ of the _____
(name) (State)
Extension Service said this week in discussing market and supply prospects for 1939.

The annual tobacco outlook report, just issued by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicates that total domestic use of tobacco during the next year or more is expected to increase moderately. Increases probably will be confine to cigarette and cigar types. Exports from the 1938 crops likely will be somewhat smaller than exports from the 1937 production.

Total stocks of tobaccos as a whole probably will be larger at the beginning of next season due mainly to the substantial increase expected in the carry-over of Burley. Slight increases in stocks appear probable for flue-cured, dark air-cured, and Maryland, while stocks of fire-cured and cigar types are expected to decline.

EDITOR:--Use following material desired for your State.

In commenting on the outlook report _____ pointed out that domestic consumption of flue-cured types is expected to increase, but exports from the 1938 crop may be smaller than from the previous crop. "Unless 1939 production is somewhat below that of 1938," he said, "the marketing situation for flue-cured in 1939-40 probably will be less favorable than in the current season."

1321-38 (More)

Burley production in the past 2 years, _____ explained, has been materially above disappearance, and stocks on October 1 of next year are expected to be large. Total supplies in 1939-40 will be large relative to the normal quantity of Burley passing into consumptive channels "unless production from the 1939 crop is reduced from the high level of 1938 and 1937."

According to _____, production of Maryland type as estimated for 1938 was slightly larger than prospective disappearance. Stocks of Maryland, which already are adequate, will likely show a small increase on January 1, 1940, over stocks of a year earlier. The foreign situation for Maryland tobacco remains unfavorable.

"The 1938 production of fire-cured types," Director _____ said, "is fairly well in line with the quantity that will be used for ordinary purposes in 1938-39." Stocks of fire-cured by October 1 of next year are expected to be smaller than the small stocks of the present season but still adequate for the present low level of disappearance for these tobaccos.

Director _____ reports that production of dark air-cured types in 1938 is about the same as the quantity needed for "prospective disappearance" during the 1938-39 season. Stocks on October 1 of next year are expected to be fairly well in line with consumption.

Director _____ pointed out that, with better business conditions, cigar consumption in 1938 likely will increase. "Total cigar acreage in 1939 about the same as in 1938, and with average growing conditions," he said, "would result in a production not greatly different from prospective disappearance." The Bureau's outlook report indicates that stocks on October 1, 1939, probably will be smaller than a year earlier largely because of storm losses in the Connecticut Valley.

1321-38 (10-29-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: November 1 Weekly News Series, No. 471-8
DISTRIBUTION: Exclusive in this form
to State Extension Editors
in Minn., N. Dak., S. Dak., Mont.

NOV 4 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FLAX OUTLOOK MAY CAUSE SOME SHIFT FROM SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat farmers in _____ (State) and other commercial flax areas may shift some of their wheat acreage to flax for next year's harvest, _____ (Name) _____ (and position), said today in reporting the outlook for flax in 1939.

"Assuming at least average yields for both flaxseed and spring wheat," he said, "the outlook is for higher per-acre returns from flax next year than from spring wheat."

World supplies of flaxseed for 1938-39 are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as but little larger than in 1937-38. In contrast, world wheat supplies are the largest on record. If flaxseed prices continue high relative to wheat prices and if the proposed reduction in wheat acreage takes place under the Agricultural Conservation Program, the 1939 flaxseed acreage in the United States probably will be somewhat larger than in 1938.

World supplies of flaxseed are reported slightly larger than at this time last year but supplies in the United States are not greatly different from those of last year. The 1938 increase in production compared with the harvest of 1937 is about offset by the smaller carry-over of old seed.

The coming year promises but little change in the production of oils competing with linseed oil. "From present indications," said _____, "domestic demand for flaxseed and flaxseed products will be somewhat better during 1939 than in 1938 as a result of further improvement in business conditions."

1322-38 (10-29-38) # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: November 3 - p.m. papers
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Tex., N.Mex., Ariz., Oreg., Mo., Calif.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 472-38

IMPROVEMENT FORECAST
IN THE 1939 OUTLOOK
FOR MOHAIR PRODUCERS

_____ mohair growers have better prospects for 1939 than in
(State)
the spring of the current year, _____ of the _____
(Name) (State)
Extension Service said today in discussing the outlook for mohair growers.

The annual mohair outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that practically all of the spring mohair clip and a substantial portion of the fall clip in Texas have been sold. Prospects favor increased automobile production in 1939. Automobile production is an important source of mohair consumption. "Demand for mohair," the report said, "probably will be more favorable in 1939 than this year."

_____ pointed out that during late 1937 and early 1938 mohair prices generally followed declines in the wool market. "In recent months, however," he said, "improvement in mohair prices has been much greater than improvement in prices paid for wool."

Production of mohair in 1938 is believed to have been at least as large as production last year -- and perhaps larger. Reports from producing States indicate that the number of goats on hand at the beginning of the new year for the 1939 clip is likely to be slightly larger than a year earlier.

# # #

1323-38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: November 7 Weekly News Series, No. 473-8
DISTRIBUTION: Exclusive in this form
to State Extension Editors
in All States.

LIBRARY NOV 1 1

AMPLE FEED SUPPLIES
FAVOR _____ POULTRYMEN

Feed costs that are low compared with egg prices will favor winter egg production and further expansion of the poultry industry in 1939, _____ of the _____ Extension Service said this week.

In discussing the annual outlook report for poultry and egg producers, just issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, _____ said that "this rather marked expansion in prospect for the poultry industry during the coming year may result in some contraction the following year. But the swing in production over the next 4 or 5 years as a whole," he said, "is likely to be upward from the relatively low levels of the past several seasons."

The outlook report cites several factors that favor "reexpansion" from the low point to which poultry production has fallen since the high of 1928. Of major importance is the more abundant feed supplies in most of the recent drought areas where laying flocks and feeding for production had been seriously curtailed.

Reduction in numbers of layers during the past 10 years has been sharpest in the central parts of the country and least marked--only 2 percent--in the areas of commercial production in the Northeast. The highly commercialized areas of the Western States, in contrast, have shown a decline of 17 percent.

This sharp decrease in the Western States is attributed by the Bureau to the low level of egg prices which made it difficult for eggs from the far West to

1324-38 (more)

bear the cost of transportation to Eastern cities. Another factor tending to operate against Western producers has been the increasing proportion of high-quality eggs produced in other areas.

But little change has occurred in the position of the South as a competitor in commercial markets during the past several years. The South, since 1928, has maintained practically a constant proportion (30 percent) of the hens of the United States, but has not increased its rate of lay so much as the rest of the country. "The South," _____ said, "probably will endeavor to increase production in the future both because of the trend toward diversified farming and because of the demands of its increasing urban population."

Other important trends within the poultry industry are cited as (1) a continuation of the long-time trend toward a higher rate of lay per bird, and (2) a continuation of the trend toward commercial flocks. The development of large-scale commercial egg production has been especially marked in the North Atlantic States during recent years, and indications point to a continued increase in the proportion of eggs from commercial laying flocks.

"With poultry meats the trend is in the direction of more specialized methods of production," _____ said. This trend is evidenced by the increasing production of fall and winter broilers and turkeys as a specialized enterprise. The supply of poultry meats arising as a by-product of egg production appears to be a decreasing proportion of the market total.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: November 3, p.m. Weekly News Series, No. 474-8
DISTRIBUTION: Exclusive in this form
to State Extension Editors
in All States.

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

CATTLE NUMBERS ARE PROBABLY STARTING UPWARD IN NEW CYCLE

The cattle industry has started upon a period of moderate expansion which may continue for some years, _____, of the _____ Extension
(State)
Service, said this week in discussing the long-time outlook for beef cattle just reported by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"Cattle production," said _____, "operates in cycles. The high point in cattle numbers in the last cycle was reached in 1934, and declined to the low point by January 1, 1938. From January 1, 1938, to January 1, 1939, cattle numbers probably will increase about 1 percent, which will be the initial increase in the new cycle upon which cattle production apparently has started."

Most of the increase in cattle numbers during 1938 is expected to occur in the area west of the Mississippi River. This is the area where nearly all of the reduction in cattle from the peak of 1934 has taken place.

"Barring the recurrence of a series of drought years such as prevailed from 1934 to 1937," _____ said, "it seems fairly certain that cattle numbers will tend to expand for some years." The rate and extent of this expansion cannot be predicted at this time, but it appears unlikely that cattle numbers will reach as high a peak in the present cycle as was reached early in 1934.

_____ further pointed out that increasing numbers of cattle during the next few years will result largely from withholding cattle from slaughter.

1325-38 (more)

Slaughter of cattle and calves will be at a lower level than that of the past few years. Supplies of hogs and hog slaughter are expected to expand rather sharply. Total meat supplies doubtless will be considerably larger than the average of the past 4 years.

This expected increase in total meats is pointed to by the Bureau as indicating a downward trend of cattle prices during the next few years. In quoting from the Bureau's report, however, _____ said, "there appears little reason to expect that the cattle situation, over a period of years, will be improved by reducing slaughter for several years in order to build up numbers that will permit a yearly slaughter materially larger than at present."

During 1939 it is expected that fewer cattle and calves will be slaughtered than in the present year, with the reduction chiefly in calves, cows and heifers. With plentiful feed supplies, however, the finish and weights of cattle slaughtered will continue relatively high.

# # # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: November 7 Weekly News Series, No. 475-8
DISTRIBUTION: Exclusive in this form
to State Extension Editors
in Northeastern, Corn Belt and
Southern States

NOV 4
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EXPECT DAIRY PRICES TO FOLLOW BUSINESS TREND AND CONSUMER INCOMES

Milk and cream prices and returns to dairy farmers in 1939 will depend materially upon the extent to which improvement in consumer incomes and demand affect dairy products, _____ of the _____ Extension
(State)
Service said this week.

"The annual dairy outlook report of the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics," _____ said, "points out that marked improvement in the general level of dairy products prices can come only with further recovery in business and a rise in the general level of prices." He said, however, that prices of dairy products are relatively high compared with feed costs and are likely to continue so during the winter season.

Reports of the number of heifers on hand and the number of heifer calves being saved indicate more than enough to provide for normal replacements in 1939 and 1940. "It appears from these reports," _____ said, "that the decline in milk cow numbers which started in 1934 has been checked, and that an increase is in prospect."

Feed supplies are abundant and milk cow prices are high compared with the general price level for farm products. This price ratio has stimulated the saving of heifer calves and tended to reduce culling. In 1938 the number of cows eliminated from herds was relatively high but decidedly less than in 1936 and 1937.

1326-38 (more)

"It seems probable," the report continued, "that culling will decline further--that farmers are preparing to increase rapidly the number of milk cows and other cattle."

By regions it appears that all areas are likely to participate in the expansion. Major increases in commercial dairy production over the longer term are likely to come in some of the old established dairy areas where improved practices are being adopted and in some of the newer areas where there have been recent marked upward tendencies in production.

Long-time trends in dairy production appear to be moderately upward in the North Atlantic States, the Lake States, and in localized areas in the Southern States at the northern edge of the Cotton Belt, and in Texas. Over a somewhat longer term, adjustments in the Corn Belt may cause expansion in dairy production.

For the coming winter, abundant feed supplies and feed prices favorable to production indicate milk production will continue at a new peak for the winter season. Fluid milk and cream consumption, however, is expected to be about the same as a year earlier.

Butter stocks are reported unusually large for this time of year, and butter prices may hold within a range representing a moderate seasonal advance for the winter and early spring season. Consumption of butter and other manufactured dairy products this year has shown very little change from 1937 in spite of the large stocks and the sharp lowering of prices during the early months of 1938.

# # #

1326-38 (10-29-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ark., Colo., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., S. Dak., Tex., Utah, Wis., Wyo.

Weekly News Series, No. 476-8

NORTH CENTRAL REGION
WESTERN REGION
SOUTHERN REGION

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4 19
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRIC

WINTER WHEAT CROP INSURANCE PREMIUMS DUE

Winter wheat growers in _____ County were urged this week by _____ _____, County Crop Insurance Supervisor, to pay their premiums on their 1939 wheat crop insurance policies without unnecessary delay in order to be certain of insurance protection on their next harvest. Premiums are payable at the county AAA office.

_____, County Supervisor, warned farmers that should damage occur to their crop after the expiration date stated on their premium notices, premium payments might be refused at the county office. "The grower who has received his premium notice but who is delaying payment to see how the crop is getting along may find himself without either a crop or insurance," Mr. _____ said. He also pointed out that when a grower receives a premium notice of the amount due for his policy, he is given 10 to 14 days in which to make the payment which will put his policy into force. "If the farmer's crop deteriorates between the time he has made application and the expiration date of his premium notice, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation is prepared to deal leniently with such cases," he said. "However, it would be unfair to wheat growers in general to insure farms on which losses occur after the premium is due."

The final date for receipt of premiums in the county offices is November 19. The only exception to this dead line will be in the case of a grower whose premium notice expires at a date later than this dead line, in which case payments can be made up to the date specified in the premium notice.

1339-38 (11-4-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kans., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

Weekly News Series, No. 477-8

COTTON STATES

LIBRARY
NOV 4
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

"WHAT, WHY, HOW"
OF COTTON QUOTAS
FOR '39 EXPLAINED

With the referendum on cotton marketing quotas for 1939 scheduled to be held on December 10, every cotton grower should understand clearly what a marketing quota is and how it affects his farm, states _____, administrative officer of the AAA in _____(State).

Marketing quotas for cotton are provided in the farm legislation now in effect, to be used by producers when the total supply of cotton exceeds the normal supply by 7 percent. Normal supply is considered to be a normal year's domestic consumption and exports plus 40 percent of that amount as an allowance for a normal carry-over. To become effective the marketing quotas must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the cotton producers voting in the referendum.

If quotas are voted into effect, Mr. _____ explained, the quota for an individual farm will be the actual production or the normal production, whichever is the greater, of the farm's cotton acreage allotment, plus the amount of cotton which the farmer has on hand from a previous crop which would not have been subject to penalty if marketed in 1938.

While the rule for figuring the amount of the quota is the same whether the farmer plants within or exceeds the cotton acreage allotment, the practical effect is quite different. Farmers who plant within the cotton acreage allotment in 1939

(more)

1340-38

will not be subject to any penalty unless they market in 1939 cotton which would have been subject to penalty if marketed in 1938, Mr. _____ added.

Consequently, producers who complied with the acreage allotment in 1938 and 1939 will not be subject to any penalty and noncooperators in 1938 who cooperate in 1939 will not incur a penalty unless they should have excess cotton from a previous crop which they carry over and market in excess of the 1939 quota.

In a year for which quotas are in effect, a farmer who overplants his acreage allotment will be subject to a penalty on any cotton that he markets in excess of his farm's quota.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate

Weekly News Series, No. 478-8

DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kans., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., S. Car., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

LIBRARY
★ NOV 4 1938 ★
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS TO FOLLOW '38 PLAN

The same method that was followed in determining cotton acreage allotments under the 1938 farm program is being used in setting up the allotments for 1939, according to _____, AAA administrative officer for _____(State).

This method is specifically provided in the farm act under which the program operates, he states. County and community committees are now working out the allotments of individual farms in accordance with the act.

"Many persons are interested in the details of how the cotton acreage allotment of an individual farm is established," Mr. _____ states. "The procedure is laid down in the law and the committees must follow this procedure. It is the same for all farms."

In general, all farms which have produced cotton in any of the past 3 years receive allotments.

For farms on which the highest planted and diverted cotton acreage during the past 3 years is 5 acres or less, the farm's allotment is the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted during the 3-year period.

For farms on which the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted during the previous 3 years is more than 5 acres, the farm's allotment is based on a fixed percentage of the farm's cropland excluding the acres normally devoted to the commercial production of sugarcane for sugar, wheat, tobacco, and rice. This fixed

(more)

1341-38

percentage will be the same for all farms within a county or administrative area. A small reserve will be available for farms with allotments between five and fifteen acres. No farm will have an allotment greater than the highest cotton acreage planted and diverted during the past three years.

The law provides, however, that notwithstanding the other provisions no allotment is to be less than 50 percent of the 1937 planted and diverted cotton acreage on the farm, unless an increase to 50 percent might cause the allotment to exceed 40 percent of the farm's tilled land.

A small reserve acreage is available in each State for allotment to farms producing cotton in 1939 but which did not produce any cotton in the three preceding years.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kans., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

Weekly News Series, No. 479-8

COTTON STATES

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

GROWER VOTE ON COTTON QUOTAS SET FOR DEC. 10

In connection with the December 10 referendum on cotton marketing quotas for 1939, _____, State AAA administrative officer in _____ (State), advises producers to bear in mind that if quotas are approved all who plant within their allotments will be eligible for cotton loans, but that under the law loans cannot be made available when quotas are rejected.

Quotas will be effective in 1939 only if approved by two-thirds of the farmers voting. All farmers who in 1938 produced cotton with a staple less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, will be eligible to vote.

"The farm act under which the cotton program operates authorizes loans on cotton when the price drops below a certain level or when the supply goes above a certain level," states Mr. _____. "The loans protect the cotton farmer from the disastrous effects of a price collapse when excessive supplies pile up. Loans are authorized only in years when marketing quotas are in effect. In such years all producers who plant within their cotton acreage allotments, are eligible for loans; noncooperators (farmers who overplant their allotments), are eligible for loans only on cotton produced over their marketing quotas and then at only 60 percent of the loan rates for cooperating producers.

Marketing quotas should provide an effective means of keeping the amount of cotton marketed more nearly in line with demand. Loans are available only when the quotas are in effect.

1342-38 (11-2-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kans., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

Weekly News Series, No. 480-8

COTTON STATES

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MARKETING QUOTAS PROVIDE MEANS FOR CONTROLLING SALES

Cotton producers must work together if they want to reduce the surplus and make possible an improvement in the price situation, states Mr. _____, AAA administrative officer for _____(State).

"The present supply of cotton is excessive and unless adjustments are made th surplus is likely to get larger," Mr. _____ says. "The AAA farm program provides marketing quotas as a means for controlling the amount of cotton to be marketed. Without quotas in effect, however, it would be possible for noncooperator to offset the adjustment efforts of their neighbors." Marketing quotas were provide in the Agricultural Adjustment Act so that farmers could adjust surpluses when the latter threaten to drive down income.

Mr. _____ points out that with quotas in effect the cooperator can sell all the cotton he produces in 1939 without any penalty.

On the other hand, the farmer who overplants his cotton acreage allotment wil be encouraged to hold from the market all cotton produced in excess of his farm's quota. All cotton sold from the 1939 crop above the quota will be subject to 3 cents a pound penalty.

The referendum on cotton marketing quotas will be held December 10. All farmers who produced cotton with a staple less than 1$\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length in 1938 will be eligible to vote.

# # #

1343-38 (11-2-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kans., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

Weekly News Series, No. 481-8

COTTON STATES

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COTTON GROWERS TO DECIDE ON USE OF QUOTAS FOR '39

In the referendum on cotton marketing quotas for 1939, scheduled for December 10, cotton producers of _____(State) will have a chance to decide for themselves whether or not they want to continue the use of quotas as a means of keeping the cotton surplus from getting bigger, according to _____, State AAA administrative officer.

"The purpose of quotas is to help the producers get the supply of cotton back to a more reasonable level and then to keep excessive supplies that ruin prices from piling up in the future," Mr. _____ said.

"Quotas also protect the farmers who plant within their cotton acreage allotments from having their efforts defeated by those who overplant. When quotas are in effect, producers stand to lose the advantages of conservation payments and the full benefits of cotton loans if they overplant; but when quotas are not voted into effect, the producers who do not want to cooperate, can, by overplanting, offset the efforts which their neighbors are making to keep surplus supplies from piling up and the price of cotton from going down."

In this connection, Mr. _____ pointed out that with quotas in effect this year the national cotton allotment was not overplanted. The national allotment was about 27,500,000 acres and producers actually grew about 26,450,000 acres. This indicates, he said, that quotas were one factor in keeping the adjustment efforts of cooperating farmers from being defeated or made less effective by those who otherwise might have stayed out of the program.

1344-38 (11-2-38)

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ala., Ariz., Ark., Calif., Fla., Ga., Ill., Kans., Ky., La., Miss., Mo., N. Mex., N. C., Okla., S. C., Tenn., Tex., and Va.

Weekly News Series, No. 482-8

COTTON STATES

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 4 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTY FARMERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE ON COTTON QUOTA

All farmers who, in 1938, produced cotton with a staple less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length will be eligible to vote in the referendum on cotton marketing quotas for 1939, states an announcement by _____, State AAA administrative officer in _____(State).

Under the farm act, marketing quotas are not applicable to cotton with a staple of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches or longer--such as sea-island cotton. Therefore, a farmer who produced such cotton this year is not eligible to vote in the referendum unless he also produced cotton with a staple less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. No cotton producer will be entitled to more than one vote whether an individual, a partnership, corporation, association, or firm.

Other main facts about the referendum follow:

The referendum will be held on December 10, 1938.

Voting places will be provided for all counties and communities where cotton is produced. County committees will be in charge of the arrangements and the voting will be conducted like any regular election. Three local farmers will be named by the county committee to serve as election officers in each community. The county committee will also designate the voting place in each community and see that a ballot box is provided at the voting place.

A secret ballot will be used. This means that each farmer will mark his ballot privately and cast it in the customary way, as in any other elections.

1345-38

(more)

The question to be decided is whether or not marketing quotas are to apply to next year's cotton crop

If two-thirds of the farmers voting in the referendum give their approval, quotas will be effective in 1939. Quotas will apply to all States, counties, and communities if approved.

# # #

1345-38 (11-2-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension Editors in Oreg., Wash., N.Y., Ill., Colo., Ohio, Mo., Ind.

Weekly News Series, No.483-8

LIBRARY
BUREAU OF
NOV 8 1938
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UPWARD TREND IN PEAR PRODUCTION CONTINUES: NEW PLANTINGS SMALL

Pear production in the United States is continuing the upward trend which got under way with the turn of the present century, according to the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The 1938 crop was the largest on record.

Most of the increase has been in the West. Pear production in the three Pacific Coast States went up from an average of 42 percent of the total United States crop for the period 1919 to 1923 to an average of 65 percent for the past 5 years, 1934 to 1938.

In its annual outlook report for pears, issued this week, the Bureau said that combined production in regions other than the Pacific coast area "probably will expand only slightly" in the next few years. In all of the Eastern States except Michigan, production is likely to continue downward at a moderate rate.

New plantings of pear trees for the country as a whole were reported to be very small. A large number of young trees reaching full bearing age, however, "will cause an increase in production for a number of years."

Orchards in the Pacific Coast States and in Michigan have generally been given good care during the 1937-38 season and abandonment has been negligible. Neglect has been general in other commercial areas of the Eastern States and in regions where pear production is relatively unimportant.

1355-38 (more)

According to the Bureau, prices paid to growers since the beginning of the 1938 harvest have been considerably lower than a year earlier. The record large crop and somewhat less favorable demand conditions at the outset of the season are pointed to as major reasons for this low level of prices. Gradually improving demand conditions are in prospect for the remainder of the 1938-39 season.

In general pear prices have improved somewhat from the low point reached in 1932. Considerable difficulty is being experienced, however, in disposing of continually increasing production at prices satisfactory to growers.

Exports of pears have been increasing for a number of years, and there are some favorable factors in the current export situation. It is pointed out by the Bureau economists, however, that "trade restrictions, increasing foreign production of dessert varieties of pears, a gradual improvement in the quality of foreign pears, and a lengthening of the marketing season by a more extensive use of cold storage in foreign countries will not permit a substantial increase in exports of United States pears in the near future."

###

1355-38 (11-7-38)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO all
State Extension Editors

Weekly News Series, No.484-8

LIBRARY

OUTLOOK FORECASTS LARGER FRUIT CROPS FOR NEXT FEW YEARS

Fruit growers will have larger crops to market during the next few years if present production prospects are borne out, according to the annual fruit outlook report released this week by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Compared with the average of the past 5 years, "significant increases" are expected in the production of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons. A more moderate rate of increase is forecast for pears, peaches, plums, and prunes. Grape production probably will hold up to the high level of the past few years, and may be increased.

Only for apples is a downward trend in production indicated. "Apple production," the report said, "probably will continue to decline at a moderate rate as it has over the average of the past several years."

Acreage and age of both bearing and nonbearing trees indicate that the upward trend in production of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons will continue for several years. Diversion of increasing proportions of the citrus crops to juice and other byproducts is pointed to by the Bureau as a possible solution of marketing problems intensified by the continued expansion in citrus production.

The number of apple trees that are yet to come into bearing is small, and if new plantings and replacements continue as light as during the last few

(more)

1356-38

years, apple production 10 to 15 years hence may be materially lower than it is now.

New plantings of pear trees are reported very small, but the large number of trees not yet in full bearing will result in further production gains for a number of years. The Bureau points out that smaller production in most areas will be more than offset by continued increases in prospect for the Pacific Coast States and, to a more moderate extent, for Michigan.

Peach production during the next 5 years is expected to average somewhat larger than the 1933-37 average of 5 million bushels. Although the outlook for peaches for fresh market appears relatively favorable for the next few years, growers are warned that planting at a rate equal to that of the past few years may bring burdensome supplies "some 5 to 10 years hence."

Grape crops during the next few years probably will average larger than for the last few seasons, although smaller than the unusually large production in 1938 and 1937. A small increase in cherry production is indicated for the next 3 to 5 years, although production in a number of States appears to have reached a peak.

Changes in the level of consumer incomes will continue an important factor affecting fruit prices and returns to growers, the Bureau economists said.

###

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State Extension Editors in Calif., Tex., Fla., N.J., Ga., N.Y., S.C., N.C., Ariz., Colo., Va., Miss., Mich., Md., La., Ind., Del.

Weekly News Series, No. 485-8

LIBRARY
NOV 8
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

REDUCED TRUCK-CROP PLANTINGS INDICATED FOR 1939 HARVESTS

Slightly smaller truck-crop acreages for the 1939 harvests compared with the acreage planted in 1938 are indicated by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

According to the Bureau's report on the truck-crop outlook for the coming year, the 1938 season has been one of rather unsatisfactory returns to growers. As is usual following seasons of relatively low prices, the total acreage and production of fresh-market truck crops in the United States is expected to be smaller next year. Smaller acreages are in prospect for lima beans, beets, cabbage, celery, cucumbers, onions and tomatoes. On the other hand, acreages may be somewhat larger for asparagus, snap beans, cauliflower, cantaloups, lettuce, spinach, and watermelons.

If production of the truck crops for fresh market shipment is reduced next year, as now seems probable, and if consumer purchasing power increases as much as is now anticipated, "prices and incomes for producers will be somewhat higher than in 1938," the Bureau said.

EDITOR - Use paragraphs applicable in your State.

Onion plantings for 1939 in the early States, where Bermuda and Creole types are produced, are expected to be about 5 percent smaller than this year.

1357-38 (more)

Unless onion prices advance more during the winter months than is now expected, acreage in the late States also will be reduced about 5 percent from the acreage harvested in the late areas in 1938.

Plantings of sweetpotatoes for the 1939 harvests prebably will show but little change from the acreage planted this year, the report continued. Some acreage reduction is expected in the commercial areas of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Commercial acreage in Louisiana may be somewhat larger than in 1938.

United States acreage and production of tomatoes are likely to be reduced, with the biggest declines in areas where price reductions from 1937 were greatest.

Acreage in the States where fall-planted tomatoes come into the very early markets may be increased some over plantings for the 1938 crop. In the first section of the early States and in the intermediate and late States, plantings probably will be about the same as in 1938. In the second section of the early States and in the areas which market between this group and the intermediate crop, acreages may be reduced below those harvested in 1938.

Growers are expected to plant more snap beans in all groups of producing States except possibly the early, second-early, and second section of late States. With prospects of improved consumer demand, the larger plantings for 1939 may be about offset in their effects upon prices by improved consumer purchasing power during the 1939 season.

Because of relatively low prices received this season, cabbage growers will probably decrease plantings rather sharply in 1939 in practically all areas except the early and intermediate States. With average yields per

acre, the prospective smaller plantings in nearly all areas would result in a sharp reduction in cabbage supplies throughout most of 1939. The reduction in production would be even greater than the change in acreage, as yields in 1938 were unusually high. Thus the decrease in production, the Bureau said, "is likely to be more than seems necessary in view of prospects for improved demand conditions next year."

Watermelon production in 1939 probably will be somewhat larger than in 1938. Yields were below average this year and average yields in 1939 would result in a larger production of melons, even though plantings are not increased over those reported for 1938. With normal weather conditions in consuming markets during the 1939 marketing season, prices may hold up to the level of the past season and returns to growers should be greater.

Strawberry acreage for picking next year will be the largest since 1929. Larger acreages are indicated in the late, intermediate, and second-early groups of States. Smaller acreages in Florida and Louisiana will reduce the total in the early States compared with the acreage picked in 1938. The Bureau said, "The 1939 strawberry crop probably will be marketed under somewhat more favorable demand conditions than was the 1938 crop." Average or above average yields, however, may more than offset the improvement in consumer demand.

###

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Ind., Calif., Wis., Md., Ill., N.Y., Minn., Mich., Ohio, Iowa, N.J., Va. Pa., and Del.

Weekly News Series, No. 486-8

NOV 3 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SMALLER 1939 CANNING CROP ACREAGE NEEDED TO REDUCE CARRY-OVER

Supplies of canned and other processed vegetables at the beginning of the 1939-40 season will continue to be larger than average unless growers substantially reduce 1939 plantings of the important canning crops other than tomatoes, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said this week in summarizing its annual outlook reports on the vegetable canning crops.

According to the Bureau, reductions of about 25 percent in the 1939 plantings of snap beans, about 35 percent for green peas, and 5 to 11 percent in the plantings of sweet corn would provide, under average growing conditions, sufficient production for normal requirements and a carry-over that would not be burdensome. The acreage of tomatoes contracted in 1939 may, however, be larger than in 1938.

"If canners follow their past practices," the Bureau said, "it may be expected that they will contract for their 1939 acreage at prices in line with prices prevailing for the canned product during December and January." Wholesale prices of green peas, snap beans and sweet corn are now at relatively low levels. Wholesale prices of canned tomatoes - despite below-normal supplies - are on about the same average level as prevailed during 1937-38.

The combined tonnage of all vegetables for processing in 1938, is indicated by the Bureau to be 10 to 15 percent smaller than the large 1937 production. With

liberal carry-overs from the 1937-38 season, however, total supplies are only slightly below the record supply of 1937-38 and considerably above average annual disappearance.

A reduction of 8 percent from the 1938 acreage of sweet corn for manufacture would provide sufficient tonnage for the 1939-40 marketing season and bring carry-over stocks to more nearly normal proportions. In these figures the Bureau anticipates yields similar to those of 1937-38 and a rather large carry-over into the new season.

The present supply of canned snap beans is reported as the largest on record. A reduction of about 25 percent in the acreage of snap beans for 1939 would be required to provide supplies in line with average consumption, allowing for a carry-over from the 1938-39 season somewhat larger than the 1937-38 carry-over.

For peas the Bureau points out that normal yields on plantings of approximately 210,000 acres for canning and quick freezing would provide sufficient tonnage to pack consumers' requirements and leave a normal carry-over on April 30, 1940. This would represent a reduction of 36 percent from the 326,000 acres planted in 1938.

As to tomatoes for manufacture, an increase of about 18 percent over the acreage planted this year, under average growing conditions, would supply expected requirements and leave a moderate carry-over at the end of the 1939-40 season. Production in 1938 was 24 percent smaller than in 1937 because of reduced acreage and lower-than-average yields. Total supplies of tomatoes for the 1938-39 season are reported 11 percent smaller than for the previous season and 6 percent below average.

# # #

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Extension Service, Office of Information, and
Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Cooperating
Washington, D. C.

RELEASE: Immediate
DISTRIBUTION: EXCLUSIVE TO State extension editors in Wash., Oreg., Colo., Ill., Ky., Tenn., Ark., Tex., Okla., Pa., N.J., N.Y., Ga., N. C.

Weekly News Series, No. 487-8

PEACH GROWERS WARNED
AGAINST OVER-PLANTING;
1939 OUTLOOK FAVORABLE

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ peach growers this week were warned by Director _____
(State)
of the State Extension Service against "too rapid expansion" of plantings, in discussing the annual peach outlook report released by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"The market outlook for peaches for fresh use during the next few years appears generally favorable despite some probable increase in production," he said. "But planting trees at a rate as great or greater than in recent years," he continued, "may bring about burdensome supplies 5 or 10 years from now."

According to the annual outlook report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, issued last week, the average peach production during the next 5 years is expected to be somewhat larger than the 1933-37 average of 51 million bushels.

The production outlook, of course, varies a great deal by States. Leading States in which a considerable expansion of the peach industry is taking place include Georgia and South Carolina in the South; Illinois, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia in the areas from which the main crop moves to market in August; and Michigan, New York and Ohio in the Great Lakes region. "Not only is the total of bearing trees increasing in these areas," the Bureau of Agricultural Economics said, "but orchards generally are being maintained in condition for continued production."

# # #

1359-38 (11-7-38)